The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,614.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship SATARA, 1,237 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on the 16th August 1870, at noon.

	Aug.		Aug.
Leave Bombay	16	Leave Madras	29
„ Carwar	18	„ Coconada	31
„ Narrakal	20		Sept.
„ Tuticorin	21	„ Vizagapatam	1
„ Colombo	22	„ Bimlipatam	1
„ Galle	23	„ Gopalpore	2
„ Negapatam	26	Arrive Calcutta	4

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Company will dispatch the Steam Ship NORNA (969 tons and 250 H P), Captain A. M. Lockie, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th August, calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd August 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero	2,000 Tons
ASIA	Capt. ———	2,000 Tons
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons
ARABIA	Capt. Buzzolino	2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		10	
Messina	45	32		12	
Naples	47	34		13	
Leghorn	50	35		15	
Genoa	50	35		15	
Marseilles	53	36		15-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. ASIA will be despatched to Genoa on the 15th September next.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 14th July 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5	Without food
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8	
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

Owing to the Monsoon, the departures fixed for July and August, have been suspended.

The fine Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 6th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship CITY OF CANTON, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch BOATS at once to take DELIVERY; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st August 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of GOODS per FLORENCE, Houston, Master, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Houston will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents for Captain Houston.

Bombay, 2nd August 1870.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office, JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY

VERSUS

THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE Via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
2 „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
1 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
½ „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy........ Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—The PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant.

A. R. GORDON, Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Bombay, 8th August 1870.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay WILL BE HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of August 1870, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the following business, viz :—

1. To appoint a Member to the Committee appointed to consider, in concert with the Director of Public Instruction, the best means of applying the Municipal Grant for Educational purposes, in the place of Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Esq., resigned.
2. Letter from Dr. Lumsdaine, requesting the Clerk of the Peace to convey his thanks to the Justices for the flattering recognition of his services.
3. The Annual Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the year 1869.
4. Extracts from the Proceedings of the Finance Committee at Meetings up to date.

F. STANGER LEATHES, Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 8th August 1870.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 2 P.M. on MONDAY the 15th instant from parties willing to undertake the following work :—"CONSTRUCTING an ENCLOSURE WALL and IMPROVING the HINDOO BURNING GROUND at SONAPOOR."

The Plan and Specifications of the Works can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., at No. 81 Loharchall Street. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any tender.

Tenders are to be made on printed forms only, which will be supplied on application.

NARAYAN VASUDEVJEE, GUNGADAS KISHORADAS, } Honorary Secretaries.

84 Loharchall, Bombay, 8th August 1870.

RAIN DAMAGED COTTON.—COLLEY, MADELEY & Co. will sell by AUCTION, on FRIDAY, 12th August, at their Rooms, Rampart Row, at One O'clock, on account of whom it may concern, about 20 cwts. 1st class Rain Damaged Machine-ginned BROACH COTTON; about 50 cwts. 2nd class do. do. Samples on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

In a few days.

PLAN DRAWING FOR BEGINNERS,

Compiled by Captain GRIERSON, Staff Corps, Mem. Soc. Engineers.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

To be had of HORMUSJEE SORABJEE, Book-seller, Meadow Street.

USEFUL SUNDRIES.

THE PATENT SYPHON SPIRIT FLASK.

By an ingenious arrangement the whole of the contents may be extracted without either removing the top or elevating the Flask. Price Rs. 5.

DRAM OR SPIRIT FLASKS,

With Britannia Metal screw cap and cup, the upper half leather covered. For the pocket ¼ pint Rs. 3-8, ½ pint Rs. 4, with shoulder strap to sling ¾ pint Rs. 7, 1 pint Rs. 8.

BUCKLE'S IMPROVED AIR-TIGHT GUM BOTTLES.

Small size Rs. 2; large size Rs. 3.

VAN ANDEN'S PATENT PORTABLE COPYING PRESS

Will be found most useful to travellers; complete with Ink, Pens, and Copying Book. It forms a roll 12 inches long and 2 inches thick, weighing only 1½ pound. Price Rs. 7-8.

IMPROVED OFFICE TABLE BELL,

Elegant in appearance, and with fair usage impossible to derange. Each Rs. 4-12.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

The undersigned have received a small consignment of the genuine article, selected by a smoker, and warranted to colour if properly treated. Straight billiard pattern, Rs. 8 to 15; carved ditto, Rs. 9 to 25.

AIR PILLOWS AND CUSHIONS.

MACINTOSH'S AIR PILLOWS from Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 8.
Ditto AIR CUSHIONS „ 5 to 7.

PRUNING SCISSORS,

Just received: 5 inch, price Rs. 1-12; 6 inch, Rs. 2-4; 7 inch, Rs. 3.

MORDAN'S STERLING SILVER TELESCOPIC PEN AND PENCIL CASE;

Handsome, serviceable, portable, and convenient.—Fluted.......each Rs. 10-8; Engine turned..... Rs. 11-8

MORDAN'S WELLINGTON PENCIL CASE;

A neat pocket requisite. Ivory, Ebony, or Porcupine Quill, with silver cap and point, each Rs. 2-8.

SUPERFINE FASHIONABLE NOTEPAPER

Of the following sizes, with NEW SQUARE ENVELOPE to enclose them once folded, just received Overland—"Octavo"—7 by 4½ inches. "Albert"—6¼ by 3¾ inches. "Queen"—5¼ by 3½ inches.

W. MITCHELL'S "J" and "R" PENS,

A supply of these favourite pens just to hand; per box Rs. 2.

WAVERLY PENS AND PICKWICK PENS.

Just received, per box Rs. 1-4.

QUIL PEN MAKER,

By Rodgers & Co.

Plain Ebony handle, brass mounting	Rs. 5-8
Black Horn handle, do Improved	6-8
Ivory handle, German Silver do	12-8

INKSTANDS.

Pewter Ink Stands, with hinged cap, 3 inch & 3½ inch, Rs. 4.

Solid Glass Inks, with moveable cone, 3 inch, Rs. 1-4; 3½ inch, Rs. 1-8; 4 inch, Rs. 2-4.

Solid Cut Glass Inks, with gilt mount and hinged Cap, 3 inch, Rs. 5; 3½ in., Rs. 5-8; 4 in., Rs. 6-8.

A variety of plain and ornamental Inkstands in ebony and walnut wood, from Rs. 6 to 50.

MAPPIN'S CUTLERY.

POCKET KNIVES; PEN KNIVES; PEN MAKERS; DESK KNIVES; SPORTING KNIVES; and CASES OF SCISSORS.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

RAMPART ROW.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—OFFICERS in charge of BUILDINGS will find the PYRIMONT ASPHALTE the most effective and economical material for covering FLAT ROOFS, and for suppressing the rising of moisture through WALLS and BASEMENTS. Also for the FLOORS of

STORES and WAREHOUSES,
PRISONS—LAVATORIES,
ABATTOIRES and MARKETS,
BARRACKS—MORTUARIES,
ELEPHANT HOUSES, STABLES, and

Floors generally. The WHITE ANT and other vermin excluded

A LIST of WORKS to which the material has been successfully applied for upwards of 30 years, can be had post free on application to J. FARRELL, Secretary, Parliament Street, London.

Orders must describe the class of work for which the material is wanted, and the superficial area, that the shipment may embrace the proper qualities and quantities. Payment in England is required to ensure attention to an order.

All Blocks are impressed on two opposite sides with the words.

PYRIMONT
SEYSSEL.

BENSON'S

WATCHES Of all kinds	CLOCKS Of all kinds.	GOLD JEWELLERY Of the Newest Designs
LEVER.	DRAWING-ROOM.	BRACELETS.
HORIZONTAL.	DINING-ROOM.	BROOCHES.
CHRONOMETER.	CARRIAGE.	EAR-RINGS.
KEYLESS.	CHURCH.	LOCKETS.
CHRONOGRAPH.	HALL AND SHOP.	NECKLACES.

GOLD LEVER HUNTERS, 14, 18, 23, and 35 Guineas.
SILVER „ „ 5, 7, 11, and 20 „

Mr. BENSON, who holds the appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, has just published two Pamphlets, enriched and embellished with Illustrations—one upon Watch and Clock Making, and the other upon Artistic Gold Jewellery. These are sent post free on application. Persons living abroad can select the article required, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO

25, OLD BOND STREET; and THE CITY STEAM WORKS, 58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON;

Or, if preferred, to H. S. King & Co. (late Smith, Elder, & Co.), Bombay, of whom can be obtained the Illustrated Pamphlets.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—TENDERS for SUPPLY of two hundred tons of best MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER will be received by the undersigned up to the 10th instant. The timber to be subject to usual examination and a fair allowance to be made for ordinary defects in logs. Delivery to be taken alongside the Company's Wharf at Boree Bunder. Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW, Acting Agent.

General Offices, Bombay, 3rd August 1870.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. T. BEYER in our FIRM have CEASED THIS DAY.

Bombay, 15th May 1870. ROSSELET & Co.

MR. R. N. M. LUNGRANA is duly AUTHORISED to SIGN our FIRM per Procuration from THIS DATE.

Bombay, 1st July 1870. ROSSELET & Co.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Office of the Secretaries on FRIDAY the 12th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of declaring an INTERIM DIVIDEND.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THIS DAY until after the Meeting of the 12th instant.

By order of the Directors, EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Church Lane, 4th August 1870.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—The undersigned having been appointed ATTORNEY in India for the Official Liquidators with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, all Communications on Liquidation business should be addressed to him.

C. H. OGBOURNE, Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 8th June 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."
2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."
3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

The following are the DATES of SAILING of this Company's Steamers :—

FROM CALCUTTA.

For CHITTAGONG and AKYAB, 5th and 19th August, and 2nd, 16th, and 30th September.

For AKYAB, RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 10th and 24th August, and 7th and 21st September.

For RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 3rd 17th and 31st August, and 14th and 28th September.

For STRAITS, calling at Rangoon and Moulmein, 17th August, and 14th September.

For PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 5th August, and 2nd and 30th September.

For BOMBAY, calling at Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, or Narrakel, (and weather permitting Beypore, Calicut, Cannanore and Mangalore,) and Carwar, 9th and 23rd August, and 6th and 20th September.

FROM BOMBAY.

For CALCUTTA, calling at the same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta for Bombay, 2nd, 16th, and 30th August, and 13th and 27th September.

For KURRACHEE, 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th August, and 3rd, 10th, 17th, and 26th September.

For PERSIAN GULF, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah, and carrying Passengers and Cargo for Bagdad, 6th and 20th August, and 3rd and 17th September.

FROM MADRAS.

For RANGOON, calling at Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, 13th August, and 10th September.

Managing Agents............Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Calcutta.
Agents at Madras......Messrs. BINNY & Co.
„ Bombay......Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation), WILLIAM NICOL, HAMILTON MAXWELL and WILLIAM GILMOUR HALL, Liquidators of the said Company, Petitioners.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

UPON the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners, Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, on THIS DAY preferred unto the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley, and upon hearing Mr. Macpherson, being of Counsel for the said Liquidators, and upon reading the said Petition duly declared upon the Seventh day of June, instant, and the affidavit of William Gilmour Hall, sworn upon the Seventh day of June, instant, and filed upon this day, this Court doth fix the Seventh day of September 1870 as the day on or before which Creditors of the said Company are to prove their debts or claims or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved. And this Court doth order that the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to issue advertisements requiring the creditors of the said Company on or before the said Seventh day of September 1870 to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys if any, to the Petitioners, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the Seventh day of September next, and warning them that in default of their complying with such advertisements they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Witness Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 9th day of June 1870.

By the Court, G. H. FARRAN, Acting Prothonotary.

G. H. FARRAN, The 17th day of June 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY, Attornies for Liquidators.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the Order of the Honorable Justice Bayley, above set forth, all persons, creditors or claiming to be creditors of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, are hereby required to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys if any, to the Petitioners, on or before the 7th day of September next, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the said 7th day of September; and notice is hereby further given, that in default of such creditors and claimants complying with the requisitions of the above Notice, such creditors and claimants will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Dated this 18th day of June 1870.

W. NICOL, H. MAXWELL, W.G. HALL, } Liquidators.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by H. M.'s Resident Transport Officer, Bombay Dockyard, up to 1 o'clock P.M. of the 20th August 1870, for the supply by contract of PROVISIONS specified in the subjoined Schedule.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Provisions for the Overland Transport Service."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit of Cash.

Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat.

Details.		Period for which contract is invited.	Consumption more or less according to Scale of Rations.	When and to whom to be delivered.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of deposit to be lodged with Tender or before opening it.	Amount of additional Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of supply.
			lbs.					
Arrowroot		Twelve Months.	260	To be weighed and delivered on board any of H. M.'s Indian Troop Ships and approved by Receiving Officer.	As required.	10 per cent.	20 per cent.	As per Sample.
Beef, Fresh			87,320					
Currants			6,706					
Chillies			561					
Coriander Seed			745					
Cummin Seed			477					
Celery Seed			24					
Dholl			17,323					
Firewood			1,81,421					
Fish, Salt			11,373					
Ghee			9,162					
Garlic			464					
Lemon Juice	Gallons		200					
Lime Juice	„		1,235					
Mutton, Fresh	„		9,544					
Pepper	Whole		1,011					
	Ground		600					
Raisins			5,614					
Rice			1,36,525					
Salt, Common			1,683					
Tea, 1st Sort			17,495					
Turmeric			531					
Vegetables			75,579					
Yeast			672					
Biscuit (Commissariat made)			As required.					
Biscuit Powder								
Chocolate								
Candles of Sorts								
Colza Oil								
Dessicated Milk								
Disinfecting Powder								
Flour								
Mutton Broth								
Mustard								
Malt								
Oatmeal								
Preserved Fowl								
Pickles								
Preserved Potatoes								
Rum								
Sugar								
Salt, Fine								
Split Peas								
Suet								
Salt Beef								
Vinegar	Gallons.							

G. T. ROBINSON, Resident Transport Officer.

Overland Transport Department, H. M.'s Dockyard, Bombay, 28th July 1870.

NOTICES.

RELATIVES or FRIENDS of Mr. CHRISTOPHER BOWEN, late officer in charge of H. M. S. Water Barge NICHOL, employed in the Abyssinian Expedition, are requested to communicate with the undersigned, within 14 days from the date hereof, from whom they will hear something to his advantage.

LEATHES & CRAWFORD, Solicitors, High Court.

Bombay, 25th July 1870.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, on account of COCOANUT HOLIDAY.

T. SMITH, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 4th August 1870.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, H. M. GENERAL TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, being COCOANUT HOLIDAY.

By order of the Board of Directors, M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd August 1870.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY the 10th instant, on account of COCOANUT HOLIDAY :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation, J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, JAMES SIMPSON, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris, E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited), JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited), EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, R. STEVENSON, Agent.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

AUCTION SALE of FORAS LAND at WORLEE or BREACH CANDY ROAD, near the RACE COURSE.—The Liquidators of the Royal Bank of India have instructed Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co., Auctioneers, to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION (unless previously disposed of by private contract) on TUESDAY the 30th day of August, instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all their right, title, and interest in certain vacant pieces or parcels of Foras Land, situated at Worlee or Breach Candy Road, near the Race Course, in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement one lac twenty thousand and five hundred square yards, or thereabouts, and mortgaged to the Bank. The property will be put up for sale in one lot, and sold at so much per square yard, and the full particulars of the property and the condition of sale can be inspected at the Office of the Liquidators of the Bank, in Meadow Street, Bombay, from the 10th instant.

SADANAND BALCRUSTNA, Manager to the Liquidators of the Royal Bank of India.

Bombay, 2nd August 1870.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE and COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, briliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

THE POONA HOTEL,

(Close to the Poona Boating Club House),

By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors of Byculla Hotel.

JEWANJEE & Co., in again thanking their Patrons of last Season, would beg to remind the Gentry of Bombay and Poona of the superior accommodation for Visitors afforded by the Poona Hotel. The Hotel contains spacious Rooms, well adapted to the accommodation of Families, and has been fitted up in a style which ensures the comfort of Visitors. An important feature is the exceedingly pleasant situation of the building—close to the Bund, with a large Garden running down to the river's side. The Poona Boating Club's premises are close to the Hotel, and the Crews practise in front of the Building.

The Table is supplied in first class style, and the Wines, &c., are of the finest quality.

By unremitting attention to the wishes and comfort of Visitors, Jewanjee & Co. hope to merit a continuance of the favours of their former Patrons, and to maintain the reputation of the Poona Hotel as being the best in Poona.

June 29, 1870.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,

APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).

ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.

Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as.	per foot.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 10	per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	„ 125	each.
Do. „ 800 „	„ 100	„
American Union Scales	„ 30	„
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	„ 15	„
Do. 4 „	„ 10	„
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	„ 10	„
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	„ 6	per doz.
Do. Oysters, „	„ 6	„
Condensed Milk	„ 12	„
American Cheese	„ 1	per lb.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

FARNHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

WATSON AND SONS,

CORNER OF RAMPART ROW.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

CHILDREN'S Grey Merino Stockings.

NO. 1, Feet 6 inch, Rs. 10 per doz.

NO. 2, Feet 6½ inch, Rs. 11 per doz.

NO. 3, Feet 7 inch, Rs. 12 per doz.

NO. 4, Feet 7½ inch, Rs. 13 per doz.

NO. 5, Feet 8 inch, Rs. 14 per doz.

NO. 6, Feet 8½ inch, Rs. 15 per doz.

SMALL Ladies', Feet 9 inch Rs. 15 per doz.

MED. Ladies', Feet 9½ inch Rs. 16 per doz.

SAME MAKE BETTER QUALITY.

NO. 1, Feet 6 inch, Rs. 12 per doz.

NO. 2, Feet 6½ inch, Rs. 12 per doz.

NO. 3, Feet 7 inch, Rs. 14 per doz.

NO. 4, Feet 7½ inch, Rs. 14 per doz.

NO. 5, Feet 8 inch, Rs. 15 per doz.

NO. 6, Feet 8½ inch, Rs. 16 per doz.

SMALL Ladies', 9 inch, Rs. 16 per doz.

MEDIUM Ladies', 9½ inch, Rs. 18 per doz.

SAME MAKE BETTER QUALITY STILL.

NO. 1, Feet 6 inch, Rs. 12 per doz.

NO. 2, Feet 6½ inch, Rs. 15 per doz.

NO. 3, Feet 7 inch, Rs. 16 per doz.

NO. 4, Feet 7½ inch, Rs. 18 per doz.

NO. 5, Feet 8 inch, Rs. 18 per doz.

NO. 6, Feet 8½ inch, Rs. 20 per doz.

SMALL Ladies', 9 inch, Rs. 20 per doz.

MED. Ladies', 9½ inch, Rs. 21 per doz.

CHILDREN'S STRIPED MERINO STOCKINGS.

NO. 1, Feet 6 inch, Rs. 14 per doz.

NO. 2, Feet 6½ inch, Rs. 15 per doz.

NO. 3, Feet 7 inch, Rs. 16 per doz.

NO. 4, Feet 7½ inch, Rs. 18 per doz.

NO. 5, Feet 8 inch, Rs. 20 per doz.

NO. 6, Feet 8½ inch, Rs. 20 per doz.

SMALL Ladies', 9 inch, Rs. 21 per doz.

WATSON AND SONS,

CORNER OF RAMPART ROW.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Black Coat, Leggings, and Cap	Rs. 30
Drab ditto ditto	35

For Waterproof Suit send size of chest, height, and Cash.

A few Waterproof Saddle Covers.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEED'S, at reduced prices for monsoon wear.

Double breasted Coat and Trousers	Rs. 20
Fancy dark silk mixed Tweeds	
Double breasted Coat and Trousers	30
Drab and Brown Alpine Hats	Rs. 5 to 6
Black Merino Cork lined Hats	7

HOSIERY, English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under Shirts, Cotton and Woollen Sleeping Suits, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18.

SPLENDID LARGE CARPETS, 30 by 22, 10 by 7, and 6-6 by 4-6, Portmanteaus, Coupling Straps, Scotch Mauds and Rail Rugs.

Terms Cash.

17 Apollo Street. A. ALLAN.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

APOLLO HOUSE,

BOMBAY.

			Rs.	a.	
BADHAM'S	Celebrated	Wove Flannel Shirts	9	0	
BADHAM'S	„	Silk and Wool	9	8	
BADHAM'S	„	Indian Shirt	7	0	
BADHAM'S	„	French Colored Shirts	65	0	per doz.
BADHAM'S	„	White Shirts	60	0	„
BADHAM'S	„	Overland Suits	35	0	
BADHAM'S	„	Travelling Suits	35	0	
BADHAM'S	„	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20		
BADHAM'S	„	All Wool Sleeping Suits	18	0	
BADHAM'S	„	Indian Suits for Sleeping	16	0	
BADHAM'S	„	Serge Suits	40	0	

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By appointment

To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office, Price Rs. 11

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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New Map of India.
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Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
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  Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
  Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
  Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c. by G. I. P. Railway.
  Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway.
  Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
  East Indian Railway.
  Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
  Scinde Railway.
  Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
  Eastern Bengal Railway.
  Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
  Great Southern of India Railway
  Madras Railway
Steam Navigation Companies :—
  P. & O. Co.
  Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
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Routes by Steamers.
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Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents—

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson, and Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the BUNGALOW No. 147, Malabar-Hill. The present occupant will vacate on the 31st May. Apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited, Parsee Bazaar, Street.

NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

24. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

BYCULLA IRONWORKS.

RICHARDSON & ROBSON,

SUCCESSORS TO

MESSRS. DIXON & Co.,

IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS, ENGINEERS, and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Manufacturers of Cotton Presses, Girders, Boilers, Pumps, Tanks, Iron Gates and Railings, &c.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Triesties Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Anti-Corrosive Paint.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jacks
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—FOR SALE, 6, 8 & 10 H. P. Portable ENGINES, by Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth.

7 inch Centrifugal Pump, by J. & H. Gwynne.
Double Barrel Hand Pumps.
Hand Pumps on Tripod Stands.
Eade's Patent Pulley Blocks.
Traversing and Haley's Jacks.
Contractor's Plant of all kinds.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, in sheets, 6, 7 & 8 feet long, 16, 18, 20 & 24 gauges.

Plans and Estimates given for Ornamental Gates, Railings, and all description of Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

JAMES W. ALLAN AND Co.,

(Late KINLOCH AND ALLAN)

3, NESBIT LANE, FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

JAMES W. ALLAN & Co. having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

BREAKFAST

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks :—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,

Homœopathic Chemists, London.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY

ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist,

17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used since 1861 was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS,

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY............Elphinstone Circle.
POONA............East Street.
CALCUTTA............Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.			Cash. Rs. a.	
32	0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28	0
39	0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35	0
42	0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38	0
42	0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38	0
45	0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvees of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40	0
45	0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40	0
45	0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40	0
45	0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40	0
		The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.		
		Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42	0

⁂ Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz. HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36	0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32	0
37	0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34	0
44	0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39	0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36	0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32	0
45	0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40	0

STILL HOCKS.

20	0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18	0
23	0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20	0
23	0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21	0
23	0	Erbach ditto 1862	21	0
29	0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26	0

STILL MOSELLES.

23	0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20	0
25	0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23	0
30	0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27	0
28	0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated.	24	0

CLARETS.

12	0	Vin Ordinaire	10	0
15	0	Payne's Medoc	13	0
15	0	Breakfast Claret	13	0
17	0	Saint Julien	15	0
20	0	Batailley	18	0
20	0	Beycheville	18	0
22	0	Chateau Larose	20	0
34	0	Chateau Leoville	28	0
34	0	Chateau Langoa	28	0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42	0	Red, very fruity	36	0
42	0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36	0

SHERRIES.

		Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.		
20	0*	B Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18	0
20	0	A Red—Quality as above, but drier	18	0
26	0	C Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22	0
27	0	1 White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24	0
30	0*	2 White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27	0
32	0	3 White—Also very dry and delicate	29	0
33	0	4 White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30	0
33	0	Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30	0
36	0	Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32	0

BRANDIES.

27	0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24	0
29	0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27	0
32	0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	30	0

36	0	TENT WINE	32	0
18	0	OLD MARSALA Z.	16	0
25	0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22	8

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6	per dozen	Quarts.
„ 4	„	Pints.
„ 12	„	Magnums.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

EXTRA DRY CUVEES—AY MOUSSEAUX.

We call special attention to our Champagnes of THE CELEBRATED VINTAGE of 1862, which are now worked with but a small percentage of liqueur: to their superiority of flavour, bouquet and dryness, our quotations for which are the most liberal offered.

CROWN BRAND—FINEST DRY.

As supplied to H.R.H. the PRINCE of WALES.

Magnums, Rs. 74. | Quarts, Rs. 36. | Pints, Rs. 19-8-0.

FRAGRANT AND PURE GERMAN WINES.

Of these, both STILL and SPARKLING, we hold Stocks of the choicest and best, ranging in price from Rs. 23 to Rs. 42.

FRENCH WINES.

PURE unloaded CLARETS, from superior Breakfast to the grand After Dinner Wine, at from Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 30.

HAUT SAUTERNES, Quarts, Rs. 22; Pints, 12.

BURGUNDIES, of exquisite aroma and delicious flavor, from Rs. 22 to Rs. 32 per dozen quarts.

Samples of either of the above named, as also of our other Wines, we shall be happy to supply.

We invite comparison with other importations of like kinds.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, just received ex SAM MENDEL from Messrs. T. Oakes & Co., of 10 Austin Friars, London. These Wines are largely consumed in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies :—

Pale Dinner Sherry, Bronze Caps, at Rs. 15 per dozen.
Fine Dry Pale Sherry, Green „ „ 19 „
Superior Old Pale Sherry, Yellow „ „ 24 „

LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

		Rs.	a.	per doz.
Bass's Beer, bottled by Purt of London	quarts	5	4	„
Ditto Ditto Ditto	pints	3	4	„
Frederick Geisler & Co.'s Champagne	quarts	40	0	„
Ditto Ditto	pints	22	0	„
Ayla Albrecht & Co. Ditto Chateau D'Ay	quarts	30	0	„
Ditto Ditto Ditto	pints	16	0	„
Sechbach Erlanger & Co.'s Champagne, Imperial, 1st quality	quarts	36	0	„
Ditto ditto 2nd quality	pints	32	0	„
Ditto Sparkling Moselle	quarts	35	0	„
Ditto ditto Hock	quarts	35	0	„
The United Vineyard Proprietors Company of Cognac Brandy		22	0	„

Also.

Hodson's Paint and Varnishes.
David Corsar's Canvass.
Cleaver's Toilet Soap and Perfumery.

Bombay, May, 1870. MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO will be CLOSED during the Rains from THIS DATE, and will open in East Street, Poona.

W. G. STRETTON.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

MANURE FOR THE COFFEE PLANT.

MESSRS. E. PURSER and COMPANY, AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, LONDON, having for many years devoted attention to the composition of Coffee Manures, which have been most successfully employed on some of the largest Estates, beg to inform Planters that they have appointed the undernoted Agents for the sale of their preparations in India. The first consignment goes forward by the Steamer Surbiton via the Suez Canal, and the Agents are now ready to receive orders for the same.

PURSER'S PATENT COFFEE MANURE contains all the mineral constituents of the Coffee Plant in their most available form.

PURSER'S DISSOLVED BONES:

A manure which has been used for many years, and requires no recommendation. Bones in this prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. H. MANN & Co., MANGALORE and MERCARA.
Messrs. JAMES, ANDREW & Co., CALICUT.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

It has come to the knowledge of the undersigned, that VERY INFERIOR WATCHES, not made by him, but bearing his well known name, are being offered to the Indian public, at prices which preclude the best workmanship and warranty.

PURCHASERS are advised to EXERCISE CAUTION in BUYING, and if they are in doubt, they can remit direct by Bank Draft, or otherwise.

Price Lists of Gold and Silver Watches forwarded on application post free.

32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady

CALCUTTA.—4TH AUGUST 1870.

Government Securities.—The market was not active and the business reported for cash were only for sums of Rs. 25,000 and under at the following rates :—

4 per cents, at 96-2, 96-3 and 96-4 or 3-14 to 3-12 discount for cash and time-bargains at Rs. 95-12 and higher, for deliveries in one month to 15 days.

5 per cents, at Rs. 105-2 to 105-4.

5½ per cents, time bargain contracts, at Rs. 112-4, for deliveries in one month.

The transactions reported in shares, were :—

£80 East Indian Railway Stock, at Rs. 245 per £20.

One Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co's shares, at Rs. 290.

—*Englishman.*

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) on the 6th August, compared with the statement issued on the 30th July :—

LIABILITIES.		30th July.	6th August.
Proprietors' Capital paid up .... Rs.		50,00,000	50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital		10,00,000	10,00,000
General Treasury Balance		1,03,05,264	93,87,840
Deposits at Head Office		1,54,73,196	1,55,40,222
Deposits at Branches		16,25,700	16,98,626
Bank Post Bills outstanding		23,842	29,195
Reserve		2,92,936	4,15,100
Undrawn Cash Credits		12,14,374	12,89,275
Rs.		3,52,35,312	3,40,20,159
ASSETS.			
Government Securities		48,87,801	47,16,662
Loans at Head Office & Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals		5,10,108	6,43,338
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals		28,01,551	29,80,467
Bills Discounted & purchased at do.		53,93,411	48,14,911
Dead Stock	4,81,246		
Less written off	40,000		
		4,61,246	4,41,246
Stamps		6,755	6,953
Balances with Agents & Correspondents		6,48,112	13,41,971
Overdrafts		2,544	2,598
Govt. Reserve, Cash.........Rs. 50,87,840		66,05,264	50,87,840
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office		80,17,172	78,50,463
Do. do. at Branches		40,15,680	42,19,411
Bullion at H. O. and Branches		18,85,668	19,14,290
Rs.		3,52,35,312	3,40,20,159

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE statement of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending the 2nd August, compared with the statement of the previous week, gives the following results :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Gnl. Try. Blce. at H. O.	22,81,330	0	11	decrease
,, at Branches	1,95,347	9	4	increase
Other Deposits	3,40,106	3	4	decrease
Bank Post Bills	73,192	14	3	decrease
ASSETS.				
Government Securities ..... Rs.	Nil.			
Loans on Govt. Secs	42,750	0	0	decrease
Accounts on Credit of do	4,33,782	14	7	increase
Mercantile Bills Discounted	76,352	14	9	decrease
Cash, &c., at Head Office	10,21,475	6	0	decrease
Do at Branches	29,46,455	12	4	decrease

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 8.

Willis, Riding Master, 20th Hussars, on sick leave, from Umballa.

King, Major, 1-17th Regiment, on leave, from Lucknow.

Hatch, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 8.

Newport, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Malligaum.

Newport, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to Kirkee.

Balfe, Ensign, 49th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 6th August, 1870.

The name of Hospital apprentice M A De Almeda, No. 786, is struck off the list, he not having joined.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustance :—

Higher Standard.

Paymaster F Scrivener, 95th Foot.
Lieutenant M G Gerard, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery.
Ensign H S Sawyer, 2nd battalion, 12th Foot.
Lieutenant D F B Webster, 1st battalion, 2nd Foot.
Assistant Surgeon H F McGrath, in medical charge 8th Regiment N I, Indian Medical Department.
Lieutenant G B N Martin, 18th brigade Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant H F Blanshard 2nd battalion, 10th Foot.

Lower Standard.

Cornet A G Holland, 15th Hussars.
Cornet A T Middleton, 15th Hussars.
Surgeon A N E Riddell, 16th N I.

The following officers are detailed for duty with their Regimental Depots, and will proceed to England during the ensuing cold season, doing duty with troops on the voyage, provided no instructions to the contrary are meanwhile received from Horse Guards :—

Lieutenant B L Gibson, 3rd Hussars.
Captain M H S Lloyd, 2nd Foot, 1st battalion.
Lieutenant J S Tupper, 2nd Foot, 1st battalion.
Captain J S Wheeley, 8th Foot, 1st battalion.
Captain H Farquharson, 8th Foot, 1st battalion.
Captain T C Ffrench, 49th Foot.
Lieutenant E B Thornton, 49th Foot.
Captain G G Beazley, 83rd Foot.
Lieutenant C T Davenport, 83rd Foot.
Captain C S Hunt, 108th Foot.
Lieutenant R Crawford, 108th Foot.

General Officers Commanding Divisions and Districts will avail themselves of the services of these officers for duty with Invalids and Time-expired men proceeding to the ports of embarkation.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 415 of the 16th ultimo, it is notified for general information that the following Companies have agreed to carry soldiers and goods to the Poona Exhibition at the rates specified :—

"G. I. P. RAILWAY—Will convey articles from any station on their lines, to Poona and back after the Exhibition, at the lowest first class goods rate,—the Company not being liable for any risk or damage that may occur. Also 2 men from each corps, to travel free, in charge of such goods, to and from Poona."

"B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY—Will convey goods intended for the Exhibition to and from Poona at first class rates, the owner taking all risk as to damage in transit. A declaration signed by the Commanding Officers of the respective regiments that the goods are for the Exhibition must be sent with the goods to the Railway Station."

"BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY—Will carry at half rates from Kurrachee 4 tons of goods to be exhibited at the Soldiers' Exhibition."

With the sanction of Government Sub-Conductor James Clarke, Ordnance Department, is awarded a pension of two shillings a day in Europe.

The following order is confirmed :—

SIND DISTRICT ORDER, dated 4th May 1870, directing Assistant Surgeon Morton, 29th N. I., to perform the duties of Staff Surgeon and Deputy Medical Storekeeper, Kurrachee, in addition to his own, vice Surgeon Thorp.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

1st SIND HORSE.—Major G. Gordon, Commandant, to Kurrachee, from 31st July to 29th August 1870, on medical certificate.

MADRAS GENERAL ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, August 2.)

Mr. H. W. Bliss, Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, two months' privilege leave.

Mr. J. Urquhart, M.D., Coroner of Madras, privilege leave for one month.

Colonel C. A. Denison, President of the Municipal Commission for the Town of Madras, for two years on medical certificate, to proceed to Europe.

Surgeon W. H. Harris M.D., Superintendent of the Lying-in-Hospital, Madras, privilege leave for two months.

The Commissary of the Diocese has granted the Rev. J. B. Trend, Chaplain of Cannanore, privilege leave for one month.

Mr. Arthur Johnston Breeks Atkinson, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Chingleput District, to act as Cantonment Magistrate of Poonamallee during the absence of Captain McMullin on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Mathew Richard Weld, to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Bellary District.

The Reverend James Francis Browne, to act as Chaplain of Cannanore.

The Reverend James Francis Browne is admitted as a Junior Chaplain on the Madras Establishment from the 20th July, the date of his arrival.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Sean, of the Royal Madras Engineers, Superintending Engineer, 4th Division, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for two years.

Colonel D. Hamilton, of the Infantry, on special duty visiting Hill Ranges of the Presidency, is permitted to proceed to Sea and Australia on furlough (medical certificate) for three months, and to embark from Madras.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—9TH AUGUST.

London...	Cotton	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s.	Nom. p. to
	Cases	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d.	,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre.....	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.	,,
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale,	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	City of Richmond	Starkie	Liverpool.
	Asiatic	Andrew	Liverpool.
	Gunga (s)	Child	Batavia.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Travancore, to China, &c.

Steamer Sphinx, to Trieste, &c.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
4	Anahuac	Spalding	Liverpool, April 7.
	Callirhoe	Irwin	Liverpool, April 16.
	Riversdale	Carter	Shields, April 13.
	Wellesley	Stadden	London, April 6.
	Cholula	Cox	London, April 28.
	Reine Des Anges	Buir	Mauritius, July 4.
	Walegrif	Matthias	Muscat, July 1.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
4	Sea Pink	....	....
	Knight Errant	....	....

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of JOINING this SOCIETY for the ensuing Session, either as Performing or Non-Performing Members, will oblige by sending their names to the Managing Committee as soon as possible, that due arrangements may be made.

The Session will commence on the 1st September.

ALFRED WAKE,
T. F. PUNNETT, } Joint Hon. Secretaries.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 8th August 1870.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LATOUCHE—August 6th, at Ahmedabad, the wife of W. P. LaTouche, Esq., Superintendent of Police, Kaira, of a daughter.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

NOWELL—July 23rd, at Debroghur, the wife of Major R. A. Nowell, 42nd Regiment, Assam Light Infantry, of a daughter.

WIBROW—August 3rd, at No. 11, Kyd Street, Calcutta, the wife of R. M. Wibrow, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

JARDINE—August 1st, at Simla, the wife of W. Jardine, Esq., of a son.

CORNWALL—August 2nd, at Dehra, the wife of W. W. G. Cornwall, Esq., C.S., of a son.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1870.

AFTER all the Germans have taken the initiative, and the Emperor's attack on Saarbruck was a flash in the pan. The Crown Prince, following up his successful assault of Wissembourg, has, with the despised South German Army, defeated the Duke of Magenta, and it is even reported that the Emperor himself has suffered a like calamity.

The evidence on which these reports rest is of a different nature. First, we have positive information, which will be found in another column, that the French right wing was crushed by the left wing of the Germans. The field of battle is indirectly mentioned, and the line of retreat taken up by the worsted army is named. But with regard to the second and more important victory, currently reported yesterday, we have, at this moment of writing, no such positive information. That second victory, which must have been won on the same day, is said to have been gained near Sarreguemines. The report is that the Emperor was present, and that no fewer than 5,000 prisoners were captured by the victors. Now there is nothing improbable in this report. We pointed out yesterday that the stress of battle would be felt at the extremities of the line Saarbruck—Wissembourg, and we have all along anticipated that a very strong German army was on the line that leads direct upon Metz. If the Emperor has been defeated in the neighbourhood of Saarbruck and Sarreguemines, it must have been by the North German Army under the King and Von Moltke, and that army must have moved from Bexbach and Deux Ponts upon the French front. One report is, that the French left was turned ; if so, the turning corps must have marched through Sarrelouis. But at this moment we have no indisputable news of this great German success.

The action of the Crown Prince's army may be readily comprehended. After the capture of Wissembourg, he pushed his left, consisting of Baden troops, over the Lauter above the fortress of Lauterbourg, and he must have blockaded that place which lay on his left rear. Then he threw his main body forward towards the Seltzbach in the direction of the railway from Haguenau to Niederbronn. Marshal MacMahon, gathering up his corps, moved into the position behind the Seltzbach, leaving Woert, which is on the Fishbach, in his left rear. Whether the Duke of Magenta had been able to bring the whole or only part of his army corps into line does not appear; but the telegram states that the greater part was completely routed, and that the Marshal retired by the defiles through the mountains upon the little stronghold of Bitche. Consequently his right was doubled up, and he was driven off the road to Strasbourg, out of Alsace and towards the main body of the Emperor in Lorraine. Whether he had or had not concentrated the whole of his corps, it is obvious that he stood on the defensive, that the Germans gave him no time, but vigorously fell upon him at once. These actions in Alsace are a feather in the cap of the South German Army.

Now, the consequences of this action were that the road to Strasbourg was left completely uncovered, that the Crown Prince would be able to move up and invest Strasbourg, crossing the railway to Paris, en route, and then move through the Vosges upon the roads to Lunéville and Nancy, threatening the right of the French army under the Emperor, unless it retreated behind the Moselle. The consequences of a defeat of the Emperor on the Sarre, combined with the heavy blow which struck MacMahon, would be that he *must* instantly put the Moselle between his shattered troops and the advancing Germans, covering his retreat by a strong fighting rear guard. Therefore, it would be most important to know, positively, whether the Emperor was defeated on the Sarre or not. News of this may arrive at any moment.

That most grave events occurred on the frontier last Saturday is proved by the fact, which we have ascertained, that on Sunday Paris was declared to be in a state of siege. We need scarcely explain that this phrase means the proclamation of martial law. The fortunes of a State must be at stake when its rulers declare the capital to be in a state of siege. Moreover, we learn from the ordinary telegram that considerable excitement was caused on Saturday by news of the first irruption of the Crown Prince ; and the instinct of the Parisian populace is to scent danger from afar. No one can doubt that the French will strain every nerve to restore their fortunes ; nor is it at all doubtful that the Germans will make the most of their success by rapidly following up the first hard blow.

Late in the evening, and since writing the above remarks, we have received details which increase the importance of the victory won by the Crown Prince, and also show that the Right Wing of the Germans defeated the Emperor near Saarbruck on the same day. We need not add more to what we have written already.

EVER since the Government purchased the Elphinstone property the prospects of the Colaba Company have been looking up ; the decision of the Secretary of State regarding the site of the railway station strengthened their position ; and having these advantages in addition to those inherent in the concern, the Company have a perfect right to make the most of them. The new proposals are the reclamation of fresh land and the construction of a deep sea pier. These projects are put forward by men who ought to be excellent judges not only of their feasibility, but of their value as paying investments. Mr. Stewart answers for the land reclamation, and Captain Henry and Mr. Mathew for the pier. There is not only nothing to be said against them, as things desirable, but much to be said in their favour, since both would increase the meagre accommodation of the port and benefit the community as well as the Company. But what we do not comprehend is the tendency to run down the Elphinstone site and Mody Bay. Why, in order to obtain public sanction for a deep sea pier at Colaba, is it held needful to prove that basins on the Elphinstone or in Mody Bay would be so badly placed? Why tell us that charges for admission to prospective Elphinstone or Mody Bay basins must be almost prohibitory ? How can that possibly be known so long beforehand, especially as the Government will not want to make a profit out of that property, but will only levy such charges as will pay expenses, and extinguish the debt ? One of the arguments is that all the trade must not be crowded into the sites held by Government; but if there is as much trade as this argument implics, there will be plenty for Colaba, assuming that a deep sea pier is run out there, and plenty for the Government basins ; and one does not see the force of the over-crowding argument when coupled with the studied depreciation of the value of the Elphinstone works. Captain Henry is reported to have said that large ships cannot get further up the harbour than Colaba because the water shoals ; but we cannot help thinking that he must have qualified this opinion in some way ; since the splendid fleet he so ably commands does go beyond Colaba as far as Mazagon. Are we to say that, except for coasting trade, the limit of our magnificent harbour is the anchorage ground of Colaba ?

Now we should not pretend to dispute with Captain Henry on such a question as the practicability and remunerative character of a deep sea pier on the Colaba Company. We take both for granted on such an authority. But we do not think any ground will be gained by a depreciation of the Elphinstone. Government have bought that property with public money ; they are bound to deal with it solely in the public interest; to make as much of it as ever they can, and to employ all the great resources they possess for the purpose of rendering it in the highest degree conducive to the prosperity of Bombay. Let the Colaba Company, so far as they can, do the same, and do it without running down the value of property possessed by the public to be worked for the benefit of the community in general, and not to be regarded as a speculative investment worked for the benefit of those who hold shares. Captain Henry rightly dwells on the great advantages possessed by the Company—the extent of its estate, the railway that practically runs into it, the proximity of deep water to the foreshores it holds, the cotton pressses. From a Company so gifted one looks for great things. Let it do as much as will pay. Government is under another sort of obligation, since it acts for all. For our part we shall always regret that the railway did not reach the Colaba Company by the eastern foreshore ; and that Back Bay had not been preserved for wholesome dwellings and recreation, instead of speculation, bargains, and dividends.

THE thirst for news in Bombay yesterday was intense. From an early hour reports of disasters to French arms were current, and the fact that Paris was in a state of siege became known. Mr. Gumpert unfurled the black and white banners of North Germany at the first breath of victory, and all day inquirers ran about asking, what news ?

LETTERS have been appearing in Indian prints calling special attention to the Foreign Mission Income of the Established Church of Scotland. For India, the Jews, the Colonies, the Continent and Summer chaplaincies, the collections of the Church and of two Ladies' Associations amount to the very handsome sum of £29,062 2s. 9½d., and the whole collections, legacies, &c., of the Church for all objects to £90,141 16s. 5d., a very much larger sum than it used to be five and twenty years ago. We have also received the "Abstracts of the Public Accounts of the Free Church of Scotland for 1869-70,"—a document not a little instructive respecting the ability of Churches to do without State aid. The income of the Free Church for Missions stands thus :—

	£	s.	d.
Foreign Missions	28,619	1	6
Colonies, Jews and Continental Missions	11,179	0	10
Home Missions	13,443	5	4
	£63,241	7	8

The other schemes of the Church stand thus :

	£	s.	d.
Ministers' Sustentation	132,245	0	7
Building and Local Objects	185,665	15	0
Missions	63,241	7	8
Education and College	14,568	8	10
Pre-disruption Ministers	2,491	9	11
Gross total	£427,621	18	10

A very tidy little sum ; and if we add to it the similarly liberal amount contributed by the United Presbyterian Church, besides what is raised by less numerous bodies, it must be allowed that self-supporting churches or "kirks" are a success, and that their managing committees understand finance. Dr. Wilson, in his speech before the Free Church General Assembly, remarked that "The raising, from May 1843 to April 1869, of the sum of £8,487,774 for the purposes of our Church, is, considering the limited wealth of Scotland, unexampled in the history of Christian liberality."

A LANDSLIP ON THE BHORE GHAUT.

THERE has been very heavy rain on the Bhore Ghaut lately, and a large quantity of rock, supposed to be about 15 tons in weight, fell about 7 o'clock on Sunday evening, at the entrance to 24 tunnel, between the Reversing Station and Khandala, blocking both lines. The matter was reported by the watchman on duty, and one road was cleared in about an hour and a half. With the exception of some delay to the trains and some damage to the lines at the spot there were no evil consequences.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JAITHA VULLUBJEE.

THE hearing of the charges against Jaitha Vullubjee in connection with the Aurora Frauds was resumed in the Fort Police Court yesterday before Mr. Connon, Mr. Farran appearing for the prosecution and Mr. Starling for the defence. Elmstone and Whitwell were called, and examined at some length by Mr. Farran as to the knowledge Jaitha had of the transactions, the latter stating that he had seen defendant sign the documents connected with the 250 bales consigned in his name in the office of Elmstone, Whitwell & Co. Both witnesses also spoke as to the prisoner being at Whitwell's bungalow when the sketch of a ship was shown. The case was further adjourned until Wednesday, the 17th instant.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Baroda, Captain W. B. Hall, will sail from Bombay to-morrow morning for Aden and Suez with the following passengers :—

For Southampton—Mr J Collins, Ensign J F Trotter, Mrs Raitt and child, Mrs A Butler, Riding Master J E Willis.

For Marseilles—Mr T E Owen, Mrs Henry Daniell and infant, Mr Downall, Major Oakes.

For Suez—Mr Moffatt, Mr Edward Gay, Mr H Prince.

THE SEPTEMBER CONVENTION.

THE Articles of this Convention, which was concluded between the kingdom of Italy and the French Empire, on the 15th of September 1864, are as follows :—

1. Italy engages not to attack the present territory of the Holy Father, and to prevent, even by force, every attack upon that territory from without.

2. France shall withdraw her troops from the Pontifical States in proportion as the army of the Holy Father shall be organized. The evacuation shall, nevertheless, be accomplished within two years.

3. The Italian Government engages to raise no protest against the organization of a Papal Army, even if composed of foreign Catholic volunteers, sufficing to maintain the authority of the Holy Father, and tranquillity as well in the interior as upon the frontier of his States, provided that this force do not degenerate into a means of attack against the Italian Government.

4. Italy declares herself ready to enter into an arrangement to take under her charge a proportionate part of the debt of the former States of the Church ; Florence to be substituted for Turin as the capital.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

By British Indian Cable.

THE WAR.

ADVANCE OF THE PRUSSIANS.

EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.

LONDON, 6TH AUGUST, 12-27 P.M.

Advices from Berlin state that the Crown Prince of Prussia continues to advance beyond Weissenbourg without encountering serious resistance. His army has passed some French villages filled with wounded men.

A division of the Baden army has crossed the frontier at Lauterburg.

At Paris last night great popular effervescence was exhibited on the Boulevards in consequence of the defeat.

Four bankers have been arrested for exporting specie.

The Germans in France have been ordered to present themselves before the police for permission to reside in the country.

[The above telegram was more than 36 hours in transmission from London to Bombay.]

COMPLETE DEFEAT OF THE ARMY OF GENERAL MACMAHON.

LONDON, 6TH AUGUST, 10 P.M.

The Crown Prince of Prussia has completely defeated the greater part of the army of General Macmahon near Woerth to-day.

The French have been driven back to Bitsch (Bitche).

DETAILS OF THE PRUSSIAN VICTORY.

FURTHER PRUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

LONDON, 7TH AUGUST, 3-3 P.M.

The Crown Prince of Prussia telegraphs to-day that in the battle fought at Woerth yesterday General Macmahon was reinforced by Failley's and Canrobert's Corps. Two eagles, six mitrailleurs, thirty cannon, and four thousand prisoners were captured. Heavy losses were sustained on both sides.

The Prussians also encountered the enemy yesterday west of Saarbruck. After a sharp engagement, lasting till dark, they stormed some strong French positions, and made many hundred prisoners. The French retreat was covered by a heavy Artillery fire. The Prussian loss was great, especially in officers.

The French are retreating along the whole line into the interior.

Great excitement prevails in Paris in conquence of the circulation of false reports of victory. Government have been forced to promise to communicate everything.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, 6TH AUGUST, NOON.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Fawcett moved a resolution expressing regret at the late introduction of the Indian Budget into Parliament, and demanding the appointment of a Select Committee of Enquiry into the administration of the finances, which he criticised at some length. He also denounced the extravagance of Government. Mr. Fowler seconded the motion.

In reply Mr. Gladstone offered no general objection to the enquiry at a fitting moment, but said that unless the Budget was taken in the first month of the session it must always be delayed until August.

Colonel Sykes made a speech in which he insisted on the earlier introduction of the Budget.

Mr. Fawcett then withdrew his motion, after which Mr. Grant Duff submitted the Budget.

In summing up the general results of the Budget, Mr. Grant Duff said that he was confident of the improvement of the Indian finances, because the Indian Government was thoroughly aware of the necessity of economy and exercised a strict control over the accounts of the local Government. Although not anticipating a large surplus, he maintained that a large decrease of taxation would be feasible by pursuing a policy of peace, by effecting military and civil reductions, by pushing on speedily reproductive works, and by throwing on local resources the cost of works of only local benefit. Mr. Grant Duff characterised Mr. Fawcett's statements as rash and inaccurate.

Mr. Eastwick took serious exception to the financial policy of the Indian Government and maintained that a larger burden was laid on the Indian Exchequer than was fairly chargeable He thought the Army expenditure should be reduced to £13,000,000. He blamed the present Public Works expenditure as excessive, and recommended Government to resort to loans.

A desultory discussion followed (in which Messrs Denison, Haviland, Burke, Wingfield, Smith, Bayley, Kennard and Whitwell took part) bearing chiefly on the necessity of reducing the military expenditure, improving the form of accounts, and prosecuting reproductive works.

Mr. Magniac called the attention of the House to the extreme precariousness of the cotton and opium revenue.

Mr. Chadwick urged the advisability of increased cultivation of silk.

Mr. Wedderburn complained of the deficiency of barrack accommodation.

The discussion, which occupied the morning and evening sittings, was brought to a close by a long reply of Mr. Grant Duff.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 5TH AUGUST, NOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to day was steady.

Total weekly sales of Cotton..	65,000	bales.
,, ,, Surats ..	16,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton..........	565,000	,,
,, ,, Surats ..	137,750	,,
,, Import of Cotton	31,000	,,
,, ,, Surats ..	5,000	,,

Fair Dhollera 6¼d.

LONDON, 5TH AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day has been dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera 6d.

The Washington Agricultural Department estimates the American Cotton crop at 3,000,000 bales.

The Manchester market to-day has been dull and heavy with prices irregular.

7 lbs. Shirtings 7s. 6d.
8¼ lbs. do. 8s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist 11d.
4 per cent. Government Securities... 89¼.
5 ,, ,, ,, ... 99½.
5½ ,, ,, ,, ...105.

The sum of £174,000 was this day paid into the Bank of England.

LONDON, 6TH AUGUST, 3-15 P.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market continues dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera 6d.

Exchange on India, 60 days' Bank Bills, 1s. 10⅜d. to 1s. 10½d.

Oriental Bank shares .... £ 39.
Chartered Bank shares ...... ,, 15-10.
Chartered Mercantile shares .. ,, 26.
Hongkong and Shanghai shares .. ,, 38.
4 per cent. Government Securities.. 89¼.
5 ,, ,, ,, ... 99½.
5½ ,, ,, ,, ...105.

Total coin in Banks of England and France, £62,625,000.

Notes outstanding £35,500,000.

The Westminster has arrived from Bombay.

3RD (K. O.) HUSSARS' REGIMENTAL RACES.

AHMEDNUGGUR, 6TH AUGUST 1870.

STEWARDS :—Major R. B. H. Blundell, Capt. G. V. C. Napier, and Capt. T. P. E. Jervoise.

Having undertaken to furnish the readers of the *Bombay Gazette* with an account of the Nuggur Races, I feel my task would be incomplete if I did not send you some notice of the capital afternoon's racing which the station of Ahmednuggur had the opportunity of witnessing on Saturday. Needless to say that the Grand Stand was crowded, that the men of the regiment turned out in force, and that the city and camp of Ahmednuggur provided that large crowd which always assembles to witness a "tamasha" to be seen for nothing. The arrangements were all excellent, the course in first-rate order, and of course where everything was conducted after the highest racing examples the inevitable dog put in his appearance.

There were five races in the programme, of which the one that excited most interest was the first. Consul and Novice started about equal favourites, but the latter had had too short a preparation and came to the post anything but fit for a severe contest. Abd-el-Kadr would probably have won if any jockey could have been found to ride the weight (8s. 13lbs.) Unfortunately the lightest favourable rider could not get up under 9st. 10lbs., and though the gallant little grey made a brilliant effort for the victory the extra weight was too much for him, and Mr. Dobson's will be the first name inscribed on the Subalterns' Cup, presented by Capt. Dent, who won the Regimental Cup last year. The other races call for little comment. Capt. Napier's mare proved herself a good one, and cantered away from the Arabs with ridiculous ease, while the third race was merely a repetition of the first. The Duffers' Stakes was won easily by Capt. Cresswell's Romeo, poor old Romani's virtue in his early days on many a Bengal course having led much too easy a life lately to resume his former occupation at an hour's notice. The Skurry was very easily won by Cock Robin and was the only real surprise of the day. Subjoined is an account of the racing.

FIRST RACE.—The Subalterns' Cup, presented by Captain Dent, 3rd Hussars. Rs. 50 entrance, with Rs. 250 added from the regimental race fund. For horses *bona fide* the property of officers who are, or have been during the current year, subalterns in the regiment. The cup to be won by the same subaltern for any three years to entitle him to keep it. Weight for age and inches. Weight 1 stone in excess of W. I. T. C. Rules. Distance 1 mile. No extra penalties for English or Colonial horses.

Mr. Dobson's	ch aus g	Consul	11 13	Capt Dent	1
Mr. Rogers'	g a h	Abd-el Kadr.	8 13	Capt Napier	2
Mr. Hick's	br a h	Novice	9 3	Capt Jervoise	3

¼ mile 30⅛s ; ½ mile 1m 1s ; mile 1m 59 3/5 s.

Abd-el-Kadr jumped away with the lead, closely followed by Novice, who raced with him to the half mile post, Consul laying about half a length behind. Soon after the half mile post Novice tailed off and Consul came up with Abd-el-Kadr, and after an exciting struggle won a capital race by a half a length, Novice several lengths behind the other two.

SECOND RACE.—For all horses, Rs. 20 entrance, and Rs. 350 added. Distance three-quarters of a mile. Arabs to carry 11st. 7lbs. W. I. T. C. allowances.

Capt Napier's	g aus m	Countess	12 11	Owner	1
Mr. Gilson's	c a h	Cock Robin	11 7	Owner	2
Mr. Cooke's	c a h	Star of the East	11 7	Mr. Hilton	3
Mr. Jervoise's	g a h	Promise	11 7	Owner	4

The mare went away from the others at the start and cantered in an easy winner by several lengths.

Time—¼ mile 28½ s. ; ¾ mile 1 m. 29⅛s.

THIRD RACE.—The Duffers' Stakes, Rs. 20. Post entrance at 4 o'clock P.M. Rs. 150 added. For untrained horses that are not and have not been entered for any race this year. Catch weight above 10st.

Capt. Cresswell's	g a h	Romeo	1
Major Lukin's	w a h	Romani	2
Mr. Cooke's	b a h	Acrobat	3

Romani led for the first quarter of a mile, closely followed by Romeo, whose superior condition enabled him to pass the old horse and win easily by a length.

Time.—1 m.

FOURTH RACE.—The Handicap, Rs. 30 in case of acceptance, Rs. 300 added. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Dobson's	ch aus g	Consul	11 7	Capt Dent	1
Mr. Rogers'	g a h	Abd-el-Kadr.	9 10	Capt Napier	2
Mr. Hick's	b a h	Novice	9 10	Capt Jervoise	3

Also ran Major Blundell's Quicksilver 9-1, Captain Napier's Deerskin 9-5.

Consul, Abd-el-Kadr, and Novice raced together to the half mile post almost neck and neck. Coming into the straight Consul, ridden with admirable judgment in this race as in the former one, gradually drew ahead and won easily by ¾ of a length.

FIFTH RACE.—Scurry, Rs. 10 entrance, and Rs. 150 added, for beaten horses at the meeting. Catch weight. Distance half-a-mile. Entrance to be made immediately after the last race.

Mr. Gilson's	ch a h	Cock Robin	1
Mr. Cooke's	ch a h	Star of the East	2
Mr. Hick's	br a h	Novice	3
Mr. Roger's	g a h	Abd-el Kadr	4

A bad start, Novice and Abd-el-Kadr are left behind. The two chesnuts raced together all the way, and Cock Robin won comparatively easy by about a length.

Time 58⅛s.

This ended a very pleasant afternoon's amusement, for which the station owe the sporting 3rd K. O. H. its (or their ?) best thanks. It may not be out of place to mention here that in the morning the 3rd K. O. Hussars' pack of hounds had two first rate runs, both resulting in a kill, the first of at least four miles with a jackal, and the second a capital hunting race with a fox. May the shadow of the white horse never grow less !

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 8th Aug., 8-40 A.M.—English Mail steamer signalled.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 8th August, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 76, rainfall 2 inches 86 cents.

CANNANORE, 8th August, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 74, barometer 29·940, rainfall 33 cents.

TUTICORIN, 8th August, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind south-east, thermometer 84, barometer 29·82.

CARWAR, 8th August, 11 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-east, thermometer 76, barometer 29·90, rainfall 1 inch 80 cents.

MANGALORE, 8th August, 12 P.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 78.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—8th AUGUST, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Red Sea, 7th August, 3-3 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 24 hours 37 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 7th August, 3-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 20 hours 16 minutes.

Via Turkey, 6th August, 4-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 28 hours 58 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 8th August, 12-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 53 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 7th to 9 P.M. of the 8th August is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee	1	44	0	5
,, Calcutta	5	28	0	17
,, Madras	9	49	0	25
,, Galle	55	0	35	5

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude—18° 53′ 30″ N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet. Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on August 6.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·688	in.
Temperature of the Air	79·5	,,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·8	,,
Dew Point	75·9	,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·889	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	7·2	,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following day	84·4	,,
Minimum do. do.	76·9	,,
Gen. Direction of Wind—W, WSW, W.		
Movement in 24 hours	401	miles.
	In.	Cts.
Fall of rain during the week	1	60
Registered between 1st January and 31st July	48	21
Total fall of rain between 1st January and 7th Aug.	49	18

WE noticed very curtly a few days ago the fact that an office for the sale of public appointments had been established at Soochow. We now hear that another has been opened at Shanghai, and that it is intended to extend the system by establishing branch offices at Kiang-roo, Nanking, and other places. As these institutions can be bought, by reference to the price list, all offices in the capital as high as Lankchung (member of the Six Boards) and in the provinces all from Taotai downwards. More than this, the salesmen can, for the regulation sum, dispense certificates for both real office and titular rank, also for family titles, peacock's feathers, promotions, marks of merit, and so forth. Ready stamped and signed certificates for all emergencies are, it is notified, always on hand, which will be made over to the purchasers at the same time as the receipt for the purchase money. The reasons alleged for the adoption of this means of raising funds are the large outlay going on at the frontier, and the expenses of the imperial army in Kwei-chow ; but the Government are ludicrously conscious of the lameness of these reasons, for in the proclamation issued, by the way, by Chu, the titular prefect, expectant ! sub-prefect and acting chief magistrate, is larded with mock admiration of the emperor's benificence in allowing the existence of such an institution. "All," we read, "may now speedily and rejoicingly embrace this opportunity of purchasing title and office. This is an extension of imperial favour hitherto unexampled ; never were such facilities offered before ; myriad-fold is the imperial compassion."—*Pioneer.*

BOMBAY.

AHMEDABAD.—There were twenty candidates present at the examination for the office of Sub Magistrate, which commenced at Ahmedabad on the 26th ult.

ACCIDENT.—On Friday last a Mahomedan, who was working on board the Chrysolite, accidentally fell into the hold and was severely injured. He was soon removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

UNLICENSED SALE OF POISON.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Hurma Lucka, a grocer, was charged with selling nux vomica without a license from the Commissioner of Police, and was fined five rupees.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The *Rast Goftar* understands from a reliable source that the Hon'ble E. D. Sassoon, the Hon'ble Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, and the Hon'ble Byramjee Jeejeebhoy have been re-appointed members of the local Legislative Council.

BHOWNUGGUR.—We learn from a correspondent at Surat that Mr. Percival left the station last week and went over to Bhownuggur to assume charge of his new appointment there. Mr. Gowreeshunker Oodeyshunker has already assumed charge of his office.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water at the tower of Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 57 feet 5 inches ; on the corresponding date last year it was 52 feet 3 inches. The fall of rain up to last Saturday was 52 inches 42 cents ; on the corresponding date last year it was 42 inches 9 cents.

OFFENCE ON THE RAILWAY.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Goolam Hoosein Mahomed Ally was charged with attempting to defraud the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company by travelling without a ticket from Surat to Bombay. He admitted the offence and was fined five rupees, or, in default, to be imprisoned with hard labour for a week.

ERRATA.—In the report of the communication from the Collector of Nassick, read by Dr. Bhau Dajee at the last meeting of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, there were several typographical errors. "Defective worshipful" should be "defective workmanship," "the only Chalukya King" should be "the earliest Chalukya King," "Gotamputra" should be "Gotamiputra," and "diacritual," "diacritical."

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a ghorawalla, named Bhugwan Rutton, was charged before Mr. Showell with rash and negligent driving at Mahaluxmee Road. Five policemen pursued the prisoner, but they could not overtake him. At last a mounted policeman followed and caught him. Prisoner was adjudged guilty and fined ten rupees, with the alternative of ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of the 95th (the Derbyshire) Regiment at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, weather permitting :—

Overture	Zampa	Herold
Selection	Maria Padilla	Donizetti
Valse	Cavalry	Clarke
Selection	Il Trovatore	Verdi
Quadrille	Mhow Burlesque	Wotzel
Galop	Derbyshire	Wotzel

A CORRESPONDENT who has received the information by telegram writes to inform us of the safe arrival at Liverpool, on the 29th July, of the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company's vessel Krishna, which left Bombay on May 30th. Our informant continues—"She met with no rough weather to account for her slow passage *via* the Canal ; the delay was solely due to the unseaworthy and most dangerous state in which she was permitted to leave Bombay. The day after leaving that port 'something had gone wrong with the pipes' and no water for washing was obtainable, and matters went from bad to worse, until, on June 19th, three out of the four engine boilers were perfectly unserviceable, and the captain called the passengers together to inform them of the state the vessel was in at the time, producing certificates from the Company's Chief Engineer at Bombay, stating that the engines were in thorough repair, and likely to continue in working order for the next six months. He then stated his intention of trying to reach Koosea by sailing only, and of repairing the boilers there. Eventually, she reached Suez on June 23rd, and was detained there, for repairs, more than a fortnight."—*Pioneer*, Aug. 6.

A FOOT RACE came off at Wanowrie on Thursday, the 4th instant, between two men of H. M.'s 83rd Regiment, 50 Rupees aside ; the distance one mile. The competitors' names are Limny and Wilson. Both men made a good start off, and kept well together for three quarters of the distance ; when Wilson let out and left Limny behind, winning by 300 yards. The time taken in running the mile was 5 minutes 15 seconds, which is considered good running for novices.—*Deccan Herald*, Aug. 8.

EXTRA MAIL FOR CHINA.

MAILS for Singapore and Hongkong, per s.s. Norna, will be closed at the General Post Office to-morrow at 9 A.M.

S. S. BRAZILIAN.

THIS vessel arrived at Suez on the 7th instant, having been detained by towing the China clipper s.s. Ajax up to Suez. The salvage will be a respectable sum on a valuable tea cargo. We should think that the fears of the underwriters and insurance agents as to the strength and seaworthiness of the Brazilian will be dispelled after so successful a voyage across the Indian ocean during the worst part of the monsoon.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 8th August, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 7th Aug., 2 A.M. ; via Turkey, 4th Aug., 12-54 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 7th Aug., 3-55 P.M. ; via Turkey, 6th Aug., 7-49 P.M. Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Pera ; lines beyond clear ; Persian line right to London.

FORT POLICE COURT.—8TH AUGUST.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

THEFTS.—Yehman Yesoo was charged with stealing a silver anklet belonging to Chuggun Purshotum, and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.—Ahmed Mohideen was convicted of stealing Rs. 1-1 from the pocket of Soopeek Neerjier, and was sentenced to receive ten stripes.—Mahomedbux Hoosseinbux, a domestic servant, was charged with stealing eleven pieces of wearing apparel and other articles, and was on conviction sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.—Salvador Francis, a Goanese cook, was charged with stealing a pair of trousers belonging to Minguel Curtis. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for three months.—Rama Babajee, aged about thirteen, was charged with having in his possession a gold finger ring and two small pieces of gold, reasonally suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to account satisfactorily how he came by the same. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was ordered to be sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—8TH AUGUST.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.—A Mahomedan buggy driver was charged with being drunk and incapable of taking care of himself. He was convicted and fined five rupees, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment.

FALSE MEASURE.—A Hindoo was fined three rupees for having in his possession, without satisfactory excuse, a false measure of capacity, he being a retail dealer.

THEFT.—Two Hindoos were charged with stealing a gold and pearl nose ring, and were sentenced to receive ten stripes.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—8TH AUGUST.

(Before J. O'LEARY, Esq.)

DEWJEE MUCCONJEE VS. THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

MR. DULPUTRAM appeared for the plaintiff ; Mr. Cleveland represented the company. The action was brought to recover Rs. 553-12-0, being the damages sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of the defendants having wrongfully detained and declined to deliver forty bales of bajree and two bags of muckayee, which were consigned to him from the Lassulgaum station. The facts of the case are these. On the 20th May last, the plaintiff's agent consigned to him forty bales of bajree and two bags of muckayee from the Lassulgaum station. On receipt of his agent's letter and the receipt of the company, the plaintiff found that his name was mentioned in it as consignor instead of consignee. He, however, sent his man to the defendants to take delivery of the goods, but the latter objected to part with them, unless the plaintiff gave the required indemnity, freeing them from all responsibility and paying wharfage fee, &c. The plaintiff thereupon went to the office of Mr. Abraham, solicitor, and sent a notice through him to the traffic manager of the company, requesting him to deliver the goods. Having received no satisfactory reply, the plaintiff filed an action against the company to recover the above sum.

It was contended on behalf of the defendants that the mistake of the name in the memorandum or receipt arose entirely through the negligence of the plaintiff's agent at the Lassulgaum station. The goods remained at the yards for some days, but nobody came to take delivery of them. They were ready and willing to deliver the goods on receipt of the wharfage fee, &c., but the plaintiff failed to comply with their request.

Evidence was gone into and the Court non-suited the plaintiff.

THE LATE PROFESSOR HUGHLINGS.

THE following will be read with interest :—

To W. WEDDERBURN, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Sir,—I have, with great regret, to report the death, on the 5th of May, at Albany, King George's Sound, Western Australia, of Mr. John Powell Hughlings, B.A. Oxford, Professor of English Literature, and Acting Principal of Elphinstone College. Mr. Hughlings was in very bad health in April, and, with my approval, availed himself of the college vacation to make a sea voyage, in the hope that it would restore him to health.

2. Mr. Hughlings has long been distinguished in the eyes of all connected with him for untiring devotion to his duty, and a profound interest in the higher culture of the people of India ; but his accurate knowledge, extensive reading, and original thought, were known only to a few intimate friends. His natural modesty shrunk from the assertion of any personal claim to the rewards of a laborious life, and his success seems to those who know him best to have been below his deserts. The news of his untimely death will be received throughout this department, in which he had served thirteen years, with unfeigned sorrow.

3. It will be a satisfaction to me to be allowed to convey to Mrs. Hughlings an expression of the respect in which the memory of her late husband is held by the Government of Bombay, and the concern with which they will doubtless hear of his loss.—I have the honour, &c.,

J. B. PEILE,
Director of Public Instruction.

Poona, Office of the Director of Public Instruction, 27th June 1870.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT (dated 8th July).—The Director of Public Instruction should be informed that His Excellency in Council has received the intelligence of Mr. Hughlings' death with much regret, and approves of the communication which he proposes to address to Mrs. Hughlings.

EXAMINATION OF STUDENTS IN THE VERNACULARS.

AT a recent meeting of the Faculty of Arts of the Bombay University the following letter from the Director of Public Instruction was read and discussed :—

Poona, Office of the Director of Public Instruction 8th April 1870.

To JAMES TAYLOR, Esq., Registrar to the University of Bombay.

Sir,—I beg leave to recommend the following proposition to the attention of the Syndicate.

2. The University has excluded the vernaculars from its higher examinations and made them optional subjects in the entrance examination. Now the object of the University examinations is to encourage the study of the subjects comprised, and as these subjects are numerous and absorbing, the result is that the attention of students is diverted from any subjects which are not comprised in the University programme.

3. Thus a student who takes up a classic at matriculation escapes all scrutiny of his knowledge of Marathi, Gujarati, or Canarese. But the University would not desire to admit, or to assign its honours to a student who is wanting in a scholarly knowledge of his own tongue.

4 It may be said that the teaching of the vernaculars is the business of schools, and that the University is rather concerned with the classics and with science. This is perfectly true, and in pursuance of the same reasoning it has been made a rule of the Government Arts Colleges, where instruction is given in Moral Philosophy, English Literature, and the classical languages, that no student will be admitted who has not shown himself qualified to profit by instruction in these subjects by either matriculating with a classical language, or proving that he has progressed in one as far as the matriculation standard.

5. It is only, therefore, as a test or necessary condition that I would propose the examination of every matriculation candidate in his vernacular. A great deal of labour in this department will not be as effective as the adoption of this simple regulation of the University.

6. My proposal is, therefore, that every candidate for matriculation, whether he takes up a classic besides or not, shall be required to satisfy the examiners in the paper set, and oral examinatoin held, in his vernacular.

7. The case of candidates whose vernacular is English has been pointed out as a difficulty. I do not see how it affects the object I have in view, and it would be immaterial whether such candidates were made an exception to the rule, or required to satisfy the examiners in a paper designed to test their power of using English in the ordinary affairs of life, as in letter-writing and similar exercises.—I have, &c.,

J. B. PEILE,
Director of Public Instruction."

The *Bombay Educational Record* remarks—"We regret tosay that the proposition was negatived, but at the same time, we think that very many would have suffered if it had been adopted. Every person who passes the matriculation examination ought to have a fair knowledge of his own language, and if we look on the fulfilment of this duty as a *sine qua non*, it follows that those who take up a classical language are not asked more than they ought to be prepared to give if they are forced to satisfy examiners in their vernacular. But those students who could have managed to go into the matriculation examination without presenting a classical language would have been at an advantage, for they would have been giving that time to one language which the others would have been obliged to give to two.

"There seems to be two ways of avoiding the difficulty—either the University may *require* a classical language for the matriculation examination, or there may be such examinations of High Schools as may really test the knowledge of vernaculars. The number of Inspectors is so absurdly small, and their work so great that we believe it to be simply impossible for them to examine High Schools in the careful way in which the great schools in England are. Were it possible for all the High Schools to be examined by a board sent from head-quarters we should have pretty nearly the middle class examinations of Oxford and Cambridge.

"In various newspapers notices have been made saying that Mr. Peile has for some time entertained the idea of carrying out this scheme ; and we believe that the native presses are strongly in favour of it. We should be glad to see the whole matter discussed."

ABOLITION OF MILITARY FORCES IN NATIVE STATES.

(*Mitrodaya.*)

IT has often struck us very forcibly that the revenues of native Rajahs which are now so absurdly and suicidally devoted to the maintenance of military establishments could be diverted to infinitely better purposes. It is gratifying to find that many radical changes and improvements are being effected in the administration of several native States through the intelligence and unremitting zeal of their rulers and prime ministers, and the instrumentality of Political Residents. But we think a great deal more can be done whereby extravagance and unnecessary expenditure could be curbed. The condition of the finances of some of the native States, we are aware, is very favourable, while that of others can only be characterized as simply disgraceful, and the cause of many of the evils the outside world are from time to time informed of, either from private sources or official reports of the Residents. It is perhaps needless to say that it is as much our duty to have a proper surveillance over the government of Indian feudatories as of British India. In advocating the interests of the people of India let us not forget those who dwell beyond the borders of the lands painted red in maps of the Indian peninsula. The finances of the British Government of India have so much engrossed public attention as well they may, that it would be advantageous just now direct attention to those of native States ; and at a time when Lord Mayo is lopping off the arms of the main Indian military force, the expediency of abolishing or reducing to a minimum the strength of the military establishments of native feudatories is established, and the time is ripe for discussing the question. What, we would ask, is the necessity for maintaining standing armies in native States ? Where is the wisdom of draining the revenues to pamper useless bodies of men who are never called into action ? Nor is there any probability of their services ever being required for the purposes for which they have been organized. If we go the length of saying that they may, from unforseen circumstances, be called on at some future day to manœuvre and face a foe, they may be placed *hors de combat* against a friend instead of any enemy. And where is the prudence of keeping thousands of human beings in absolute idleness, when their labors in the various trades and handicrafts would prove of great value to the country they inhabit ?

"It is universal soldiership has stabbed the heart of merit in the meaner class." This can be applied with greater force to the armies of British feudatories than that of any nation, because their establishment is aimless, expensive, and worse when there is a large standing army, composed of both the native and European elements, raised and sustained by the British Government under the agis of whose protecting wings we live, move, and have our being. External invaders and internal aggressors will find a match in the standing army of British India. The military forces of native territories are mere pageantries and [illegible] shows and the greater the numerical strength greater is the folly of the man who pays them.

There is no prospect of a disarmament unless all the native Rajahs mutually and unanimously consent to such an arrangement, and we hope Lord Mayo would mark his career by so judicious a stroke of policy as advising his Queen's allies to disband their regiments of their own free will, as they are perfectly useless institutions, and a considerable source of expense to their princely masters. The revenues that are literally frittered away on these ceremonies could be applied to the construction of public works, and the amelioration of the state of the people who, in some States we know, are far from prosperous and contented. The contentment of the subjects of a ruler is in itself a power which no military demonstration can supply.

Retaining only such numbers of the existing military establishments as would answer for an efficient police organization, let the remainder be disbanded, and let them jog along the highways and byways of industrial undertakings, obtaining thereby an honest livelihood for themselves and conferring a benefit on the country by their exertions and professional adaptations.

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NARROW ESCAPE OF THE GLENLORA.

SOME of our readers will no doubt be interested to learn that the Glenlora, a fine new iron ship, well known in Bombay, commanded by Captain Edward, had a hard time of it on her homeward passage. The Glenlora left Bombay on 10th January last for Rangoon. There she took in a cargo of rice and cotton, and sailed on the 16th March for London. The captain, we may remark, was accompanied by Mrs. Edward and a little boy. We have received the following particulars of a disaster to the Glenlora :—On 17th April she was caught in a cyclone, which laid her on her beam ends, and she lay in that condition for twenty hours—the sea during that time making great havoc on the vessel. Everything that was moveable on deck was swept off, the fore part of the poop was stove in, washing out all the furnishings of the cabin, including the captain's charts, chronometers, papers, clothing, &c. So violent was the force of the sea, that the front of the forecastle was broken in, and the seamen's clothing and bedding washed out. As the only means of saving their lives, it was deemed expedient to cut away the masts, which were of iron. Unfortunately the masts broke four feet under the deck, thus tearing up the decks to a considerable extent by their fall. This accident allowed the water access to the hold. The vessel was then in a sinking condition. The pumps being broken, no water could be got out from under the deck. The crew wrought incessantly for three days and nights throwing the cargo overboard to lighten the vessel. After eight days they succeeded in getting a spar rigged, on which they set a small sail, and made for the island of Rodrigues, at which place they arrived some seventeen days after the disaster. The crew were all more or less bruised, and suffered much from dysentery—they having had no water, as the pipes to the tanks were broken, and soon filled with salt water. This was but one of the many hardships they had to endure. Their clothing was almost gone, and their food was partially spoiled. On their arrival at Rodrigues, the captains of two American whalers lying there kindly sent their boats and lines and towed the disabled ship into the harbour. They remained there eight days rigging jury masts and taking in necessary supplies of food and clothing. Mr. G. Jenner, police magistrate there, showed great kindness to the crew. One of the American ships assisted the Glenlora out of the port at Rodrigues and escorted her to Mauritius, where she is to undergo repairs, after which she will proceed on her voyage to London. The following letter appeared in the Port Louis *Commercial Gazette* relative to this disaster :—"Sir, with reference to what has already been published regarding the disasters to my ship, Glenlora, I consider it my duty publicly to thank Mr. G. Jenner, police magistrate at Rodrigues, for his great kindness to me while there. Not only did he give me every assistance in his official capacity, but he, along with Mrs. Jenner, were unremitting in their attentions to myself and to Mrs. Edward. I am under a debt of gratitude to them which I feel I can never repay. I am desirous also of publicly thanking Captain Mitchell of the American whaler Stamboul, and Captain Kidder of the American whaler Gerry Perry, who sent their boats and lines and towed my ship into the harbour. Captain Mitchell, when I was ready for sea, sent a boat and lines to hang the vessel while getting under way. Finding that my vessel would not steer, he sent back for other two boats and crews, and towed the vessel to sea. He escorted my vessel to Mauritius. Neither he nor Captain Kidder or Mr. Jenner would accept of remuneration. — Yours, &c., DAVID EDWARD." Appended to the letter was the following remark :—"Captain Mitchell's services cannot be too highly applauded, but we trust he will be adequately remunerated by the British Government."

BOMBAY GOSSIP.

(BY THE "PIONEER'S" CORRESPONDENT.)

4TH AUGUST.

THE end of the Aurora fraud is not yet quite reached, although, as you will have learned by the wire, sentences were passed on Saturday on the group of rascals on whose behalf so much time and patience have been expended. The arch-conspirators, Elmstone and Whitwell, are to be withdrawn from their place in the world into penal servitude for the term of their natural lives ; the captain, Harriott, for fifteen years ; and the carpenter, Marks, the blundering, muddle-headed marplot of the conspiracy, for ten years. Heavy as the sentences are, I think they are considered just and fairly discriminated. As might have been expected, the counsel for the prisoners objected very strongly to the prejudgment of the case by the *Bombay Gazette* in a leader, and the judge admitted the force of their strictures. Now, I must confess, this seems a little unreasonable, considering that the men had made so full and damnatory a confession, and there are many who, cordially agreeing with the article, regard its condemnation by the Bench as too punctilious and over-nice. I should like to know, now that the public has dismissed them from its mind, and they have retired into the shadow, whither they will be sent. Possibly to England—but John Barron, an Englishman, convicted of forgery in Sind, is now, I believe, baking and stewing out his long sentence in Tanna gaol. Confinement in this country is obviously much more severe for Englishmen than at home. For Jetha Vullubjee and Davidass Lulloobhoy, if the charges against them are substantiated, Tanna gaol, or the Bombay House of Correction, will do very well ; they will grow sleek after the manner of native prisoners, but it is a dreadful future for Englishmen. In common talk we say "transported for life," but seldom make any attempt to picture for ourselves what the terms of judicial sentences really involve. From that terrible *outre-mer* now-a-days come more frequent voices than in former times. Then there were fearful rumours of those floating hells, convict ships, and the nameless brutalities of Botany Bay ; now, all the details of prison life are laid bare, for men continue to live, although the judge's sentence removes them from our sight, and in the reports of Sir H. Crofts, the prison matron and a number of modern Howards, you may realise its downlying and uprising, and the agony of monotony that intervenes, and you may also form some idea of the baffling and difficult nature of the task humanity sets itself when it undertakes to punish its fellow.

Once on a time, a long time ago, I roosted for my sins in a bed-room that overlooked that ghastly geometrical nightmare—the Millbank penitentiary. Smoking a quiet pipe in this eyrie I saw at times working parties of two or three figures clad in dingy brown, listlessly doing nothing with rakes, wheelbarrows, and besoms, superintended by a warder with a rifle on his shoulder. Sir John Dean Paul, or cheeky Charley or Jack Ragge—who could tell ! Life, action, colour, and individuality were wanting in these dismal groups, and their absence lent an intolerable completeness to the penitential bondage. Men who smoke and enjoy their smoke—there are numbers, by the way, who smoke and don't like it—will understand how the thought that one of those poor fellows—or scoundrels—would have given his dinner for a few whiffs of the birds-eye one was carelessly consuming,—rose in one's mind as by no means the least misery of their lost long hours. I find I am off the rails rather, and miles away from Bombay and my subject.

As the above sentences were passed, the wet, wicked weather changed, and there is now some appearance of the break. All over the presidency there has been an abundance of rain, and the heart of the Koonbee rejoiceth within him. In the Concan the paddy-fields are brimming over with water, and the patient cultivator and his family are now plunging about up to the hips in the fruitful mud. Prison may be bad, but I think a worse fate than Pentonville, a duller destiny than Dartmoor, is that of the Concan Koonbee—especially during such weather as we have just had. It gives you rheumatism in your eyes, and ague in all your limbs, merely to look through the window of a railway carriage at the shivering folk transplanting their rice. Mary goes and calls the cattle home,—the most pathetic and un-Arcadian figure you can conceive ; floundering up to her waist after her wallowing buffaloes, brandishing a long bamboo, and screaming hoarsely against the wind and sweeping rain. The limbs are sometimes as firm, smooth and round as any that Pradier carved, but the slime covers them and the rain chills them to an unlovely texture of goose-flesh, and she sets the muscles of her face so hard against the bitter weather that she acquires the sullen fixity of feature of a wild animal. Happily it is not given to her—any more than to the rest of us—to know how utterly wretched she really is, but surely if, in some sudden burst of enlightenment, she could realise what a howling Inferno is the landscape in which she and her buffaloes forms the spots a painter would introduce to give space and scale to his picture ; what a dripping, leaky dog-hole is the damp hutch in which she sleeps ; how coarse and poor is her food ; and how grim and hard is her life, she would quietly curse her day and die. All this is shocking exaggeration I think I hear somebody say ; I can only reply,—Take some light literature to beguile the time,—say the *Queen*, the *Ladies' Newspaper*, or the *Englishwoman's Domestic Journal*, or *Madame de Sevigne's Letters*, and come down to Bombay, studying your sister-woman in the rain by the way.

The Municipal Commissioner is attempting, with the help of the police, to put a check on the fatal facility with which poisons of all kinds can be obtained here, but it is by no means so easy as it would seem. After all, though shops are licensed and all imaginable precautions are taken, there will still remain the large class of experts in compounding simples, who, with a few innocent-looking leaves and seeds gathered from the nearest rubbish heap can brew you a most deadly mess. Poisoning is really very rife among the natives, nor are Europeans altogether exempt. I heard of an attempt to poison his master by an angry cook the other day ; the scoundrel confessed and then went off, but, unluckily, the "pieces of conviction" were thrown away in the heat of the row that ensued on the discovery.

It is pleasant to know that *all* the Bombay Parsees did not consent to the preposterous sentence of excommunication and religious extinction passed on certain women of the race, whose very existence, it seems, is by no means certain. Mr. Cama, an accurate Zend and Pehlvi scholar of this city, was prevented by sickness from attending the monster meeting, but he wrote a very able and humane letter to the chairman (Sir J. Jejeebhoy, Bart). This letter the chairman kept till the fierce resolutions were passed, and Mr. Cama not unjustly complains that his appeal to reason and humanity was burked. There are dissensions among the worshippers of the sun. Old school and new school don't agree. They never did, and there is always much to be said on each side. Meanwhile, if only they could learn to moderate the rancour of their tongues, and agree to differ with dignity, it might be accounted a good sign that the spirit of change and reform is at work among them. The world spins along merrily, and perhaps in a few years more a British "detrimental" may claim for father-in-law a Zoroastrian gentleman with a name half a yard long and a purse still longer. No Parsee lady of my acquaintance has yet invited me to a five o'clock tea, but I know in all seriousness that there is no race of natives (*are the Parsees native ?*) so sociably inclined, nor, as the vulgar phrase runs, who are such good company, and they don't always give you *pan soopari*, which puts them at once ever so many centuries ahead.

The war is still the Aaron's rod that swallows up most other little sticks and faggots of talk, and there is a very pretty conflict of opinion going on in the newspapers. One of the most prominent combatants is Professor Wordsworth, of the Deccan College, a grandson of "him who uttered nothing base." Prussia seems to weigh the scale of public favour here, especially since the rejected treaty is alleged to be in Benedetti's hand-writing. I asked a gay young warrior the other day which side he would prefer to take. "Do you know," he replied, "I've hardly thought of that. Oh France, of course !"—A grave captain of his regiment, on the other hand, would fight France to the death for Prussia and United Germany. Clearly there was nothing for it but a toss *Trinquons ! Vive La France ! Vive La Prusse !* These ardent soldiers say they hope we shall go in. I hope they don't mean it. There is a very strong *casus belli* against France in my opinion, but unluckily I can get few people to share my views. We ought to fight France to make her take her troops out of Rome, to make her stop her restorations of old cathedrals, to carry off a number of her *savants* and patient schoolmasters and the people who know how to make oyster parks, to carry off the Venus of Milo, the pictures by Paul Veronese, and most other things in the Louvre, and most of the things in the Hotel Cluny, and to make them neatly whitewash the ginger-bread glories of their new opera-house, and to kidnap a few of their old actors and actresses to teach our clever theatrical people how to stand still, to move and to listen, as well as how to rant and talk. And so on. Now there are few things we ought to fight Prussia for because she possesses so much less than France. I don't seem to want a great many German things, neither her high (and dry) historical art, nor her tobacco, nor cigars, nor anything that is hers.

I ought, instead of writing nonsense, to be instructive about the great and really highly important question of harbour reform and dock building, to which the report of the Government Commission and the resolutions of Government, just published, now give additional interest. But it is a subject on which Bombay has talked as one in sleep for many years. I must reserve it for another opportunity. Meanwhile its importance cannot well be exaggerated, and no matter how Calcutta or Serampore may grin, it is a matter of truly imperial interest.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR AVENGED !

WE congratulate the *Bangalore Spectator* upon the delicacy of its humour in the following paragraph :—"The declaration of war with Prussia has roused a smoky-headed German, Gumpert, whoever he is, to make a whining appeal for money in support of Prussian wounded, of which we hope there will be no small amount. He concludes with the snuffling exclamation 'Gott sei mit unserm Vaterlande.' This is a mistake ; it should be "Gott sei mit unsern Grossmutterlande."

It is impossible not to admire the subtle irony of our contemporary, or to congratulate the press of India upon their comrade.—*Pioneer*, 4th August.

A CLERICAL SCANDAL IN TASMANIA.

PERHAPS no case which has ever been tried in Tasmania has caused so great a sensation as the action of Reiby vs. Blomfield, which has just been heard in the Supreme Court at Launceston. The suit was to recover £1,000 damages for libel, the plaintiff being the Ven. Thomas Reibey, the archdeacon of Northern Tasmania, the owner of an extensive property at Entally, the occupier of an influential social position in Tasmania. The defendant was Mr. H. W. Blomfield, of Strathmore, who is the son-in-law of the late Mr. Cox, of Clarendon. From the nature of the case, however, the circumstances of which were of a most painful and humiliating character, the real defendant was Mrs. Blomfield, whose reputation, like that of the archdeacon, was at stake. The plaintiff was induced to bring the action by the circulation by Mr. Blomfield of a statement, both verbally and in writing, the latter being in the form of a memorial to the bishop, clergy, and laity of the Church of England in Tasmania, very seriously affecting his honour. The accusation made by Mr. Blomfield against the archdeacon was, that he had acted in a grossly improper manner towards his wife,—in fact, to use the words employed in the pleadings, he had published the statement that 'The archdeacon [meaning the plaintiff], during my absence from home made an indecent assault upon my wife ;' and that he had 'made an indecent and gross assault on my wife.' To this the defendant put in a plea of 'Not guilty,' and for a second plea, said that the words 'indecent assault' contained in the petition did not contain the meaning applied to them, viz., 'of an attempt to commit a rape,' but that the charge of improper and indecent conduct towards Mrs. Blomfield was true. The case, which was commenced on the 1st June before the Chief Justice of Tasmania, Sir Francis Smith, occupied the attention of the Court for four days. Mr. Isaacs, late Solicitor-General of New South Wales, and Mr. Adams, Solicitor-General of Tasmania, appeared for Mr. Reibey ; while the Attorney-General (Mr. Giblin), and Mr. Adye Douglas of Launceston, appeared for Mr. Blomfield. There was no attempt on the part of the defence to offer excuses for the publication of the serious charges which had been made against the archdeacon, but, on the contrary, the accusations were repeated in Court, with all the scandalous particulars connected with them. The archdeacon, who is old enough to be Mrs. Blomfield's father, had known her from her birth, and had been most intimate with her father's family. After Mr. Cox's death he seems to have been consulted by the widow, and was appointed one of her executors. In the end of June, 1868, Mrs. Blomfield went on a visit to Entally, and while there, according to the evidence given by her during the trial—which a prolonged and severe cross-examination did not shake in the least degree—Archdeacon Reibey made improper overtures to her, which she indignantly repelled. Similar overtures were made subsequently at Strathmore, and were accompanied on one occasion with grossly indecent conduct. Mrs. Blomfield stated that she wished at the time to inform her husband of the treatment to which she had been subjected, but she feared to do so while the archdeacon was at Strathmore, lest Mr. Blomfield should take his life. Afterwards she told her sister and her husband of what had taken place, and Mr. Blomfield proceeded to Entally, to accuse and upbraid the archdeacon. His account of the interview which followed was that Mr. Reibey accosted him, as if nothing had occurred, with 'Well, old fellow,' but that he repelled him, motioned him to the other end of the room, and then locked the door. He then informed him that he was aware of his 'blackguard conduct to his wife, and added that at Mrs. Cox's request (she had been informed of the insult offered to her daughter) he should do him no violence.' The plaintiff then said, 'Oh, Blomfield, forgive me, forgive me. If my wife heard anything of this it would kill her. If you'll forgive me I'll resign the archdeaconry and leave the colony.' Mr. Blomfield then left, feeling, he said, sympathy for Mrs. Reibey, and that he should be satisfied were the archdeacon to leave the colony. Archdeacon Reibey, in the witness-box, denied point blank, Mrs. Blomfield's testimony. According to his story, he was more sinned against than sinning. Mrs. Blomfield, he swore, came and sat on his knee and kissed him, and he then kissed her, but further than that nothing passed between them. He denied most positively that he had made improper overtures to Mrs. Blomfield, or been guilty of any act of indecency. With reference to the defendant's account of the interview at Entally he asserted that Mr. Blomfield did not lock the door of the room ; that he (the archdeacon) assured Mr. Blomfield no criminal act took place, and that for any imprudence he craved forgiveness for the sake of both wives ; that Mr. Blomfield then said, 'I do forgive you, may God forgive you ;' and that when leaving, Mr. Blomfield he said, 'Good morning.' After the archdeacon had given his evidence, Mrs. Blomfield was re-called to contradict it. Her reply to Mr. Reibey's statement was—'I swear upon my solemn oath that it is false that I sat upon the archdeacon's knee and that if any one says I did, he commits perjury, and so as to the assertion that I ever kissed him once.' Numerous witnesses were called in the case, including the Bishop of Hobart Town, Dr. Bronby, to whom the archdeacon had made a confession of having been betrayed into indiscreet but not criminal or disgraceful conduct. The Chief Justice, in summing up the case, made some strong remarks on the disclosures which had taken place, and on the extraordinary conflict of evidence. 'In all my experience,' he said, 'I have never met with a case so distressing as this one. Why, the details are so offensive that one seems to be threading the purlieus of the lowest haunts of vice rather than among those who occupy so high a social position as the parties in this cause. I regard it as a real public calamity.' Referring to the contradictory evidence, he observed to the jury—'There must be a consciousness on your mind, as there is on mine, that the most deliberate and solemn perjury has been uttered in our ears by one side or the other, which is most appalling.' 'If the verdict of the jury were given for the archdeacon,' his Honour proceeded, 'what must Mrs. Blomfield be ? You will say, as the Attorney-General remarked, 'that she comes before you with all the shamelessness of a harlot—as one having invited adultery, and with whom ? With one whom she has known from childhood as a clergyman, as the dearest, oldest, and closest friend and adviser of her own father, and one she had been brought up to reverence ! You will say that she invited adultery with him, and, having failed in her temptation, had turned round—to use the appropriate though strong expression of the Attorney-General—like a she devil on the man with whom she sought to commit adultery, and falsely and foully charged him with a vile attempt upon her chastity ? But if your verdict should be for Mrs. Blomfield, what would be its effect upon Archdeacon Reiby ? It would brand him as a hypocrite who, elevated over his brethren for the purpose, amongst other parts of his duty, of watching over their manners and guarding them against irregularities of life, in place of the bishop—for the archdeacon has been defined as the eye of the bishop—himself leads a licentious life—one who makes the sacred garb of a clergyman the cloak to seduction—one who betrayed the confidence of his oldest and dearest friend, and dishonoured his memory by seeking to corrupt the chastity of that friend's daughter, who had grown up from childhood under his own eyes, and for whom he should have cherished feelings of paternal regard ; and, having failed in his attempt upon her virtue, resorted to the unhandsome, unmanly trick of throwing all the blame upon her, and saying that it was she who attempted undue familiarity—not he ; that it was she who lusted after him, and not he after her ; and who came into the box to support that foul charge by deliberate and solemn perjury !' The jury, after retiring, deliberated for about a quarter of an hour, and then returned into Court with a verdict for the defendant. The announcement was received with a loud burst of applause from the spectators, which was suppressed by the officers of the Court. Archdeacon Reibey, a few days after the decision of the jury, resigned his position in the church.—*Argus.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

IT is said that Canning College, Lucknow, is likely to be abolished. The Government have withdrawn their support from it, and it is considered absurd to fancy that the Oude Talookdars will attempt to help themselves in education.

THE case of Captain Goold, of the 9th Native Infantry, who was tried and convicted of forgery in 1868, which at the time created so painful a sensation, has turned up under a new phase. Goold was, it appears, not only a forger, but a bigamist. His second wife has now obtained a divorce.—*Friend of India*, Aug. 4.

A PRECOCIOUS INFANT.—The *Indian Medical Gazette* contains an account of a most remarkable case of juvenile precocity, namely, a child seven weeks old, the daughter of a Eurasian and a European, gives milk daily from her breasts to the extent of a teaspoonful, which when examined by a microscope has nearly a similar appearance to ordinary healthy milk.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was expected to return from Assam either on the 5th or the 6th to Kooshtea, whence His Honor proceeds to Dacca. Mr. Secretary Rivers Thompson, now with the Lieutenant-Governor, returns to Calcutta from Kooshtea, and Mr. Mackenzie, the Junior Secretary, who left the Presidency on July 30, will await His Honor's arrival at Dacca to take up the duties.

MR. H. A. BROWN, Compiler of Postal Accounts, and Personal Assistant to the Director-General of the Post Offices of India, who is now on sick leave at home, has obtained extended leave for a further period of three months, and is expected here by the latter part of October next. It is the intention of Mr. C. K. Dove, Officiating Postmaster-General of Bengal, to take privilege leave for two months.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE Duke of Argyll is pleasingly economical in the matter of the Madras Cinchona Plantations. He advises, in a late despatch to the local Government, that strict injunctions be given "that no bark, not even that of the smallest twigs, should be wasted. The bark," continues his Grace, "which is useless for the extraction of quinine, is valuable as a febrifuge for the use of coolies." From the last line, we presume that anything will do to cure a coolie.—*Pioneer.*

AT the Madras High Court yesterday morning (Aug. 1) a hale and hearty-looking gentleman who had been summoned on the petty jury pleaded that he might be excused from serving, on the ground that he was nearly sixty years of age. Says Mr. Justice Kernan with bewitching politeness : "I am very happy indeed to have a gentleman of so much experience to serve on the jury." Juryman retires overcome with compliment, and spectators titter.—*Madras Mail.*

How are we prepared in India ? Of course we cannot tell to anicety, but it may interest our readers to know what regiments are armed with the Snider. The following cavalry have this arm :—the 4th, 7th, 11th, 19th, 20th, and 21st Hussars. Seven infantry regiments, or battalions, have also got the new weapon :—3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles, the 92nd, 1st Battalion 6th, 62nd, 26th, and 85th Regiments. The rest ought to be similarly armed without delay.—*Calcutta Examiner.*

MAJOR BOWEN is to act for Colonel Denison as president of the local Municipal Commission. This gallant gentleman is, rumour has it, married to a Russian countess, and he was formerly a Police Superintendent. He is understood to be an officer of great expectation ; but to say the least he has not yet shown any marked aptitude for municipal administration. There were ominous rumours connecting the name of Mr. Loch with the appointment ; it is a mercy that they have not been verified. But if the public ask why Major Bowen is pitch-forked into the berth, all we can reply is that Lord Napier is the nominator.—*Madras Mail*, August 1.

AT the meeting of the Bengal Civil Fund, Sir C. P. Hobhouse in the chair, held on the 27th ultimo, the benefits of the fund under the new rules were extended to the following families :—The widow and five children of the late Mr. William Roberts, who died in France on the 27th January last (£780), and the widow of the late Mr. C. R. Cartwright (an annuitant of 1850), who died in England on the 13th of February last (£300). Among other items of business despatched was the provision—on the motion of the Hon'ble A. Eden—that the managers may continue pension to any son of a deceased subscriber, who is, from causes beyond his control, unable to obtain a livelihood for himself.

A CURIOUS commentary upon our boasted rapidity of communications is afforded by some correspondence which has lately taken place between the Government of Ceylon and Madras. It has been, it appears, "reported" to Sir Hercules Robinson that cholera "prevails in an epidemic form in the ports of Southern India," and that officer, "being desirous of obtaining the earliest possible information," telegraphed on the subject to the Collectors of the infected districts. In reply, His Excellency has been informed that the disease became general about nine months ago ; that it was at its worst six months ago ; and that it has now nearly disappeared. We do hope Sir Hercules Robinson will take instant measures to prevent the introduction of the disease into Ceylon.—*Pioneer.*

WE casually mentioned a week or two ago that Mr. McIver, a well known Calcutta broker, had obtained a divorce, on account of the bigamy of his wife. With this a romantic story is connected. The woman suddenly disappeared from the house of her first husband, a carpenter of Leamington, named East, carrying with her their child, a boy of three weeks old. East heard nothing of wife or child until summoned a few weeks ago for allowing his son to become chargeable to the Warwick Union. The boy had been educated as a gentleman at Ratcliffe College, Leicestershire, and afterwards at Oxford, and had been brought to Warneford Hospital with a broken wrist. The father showed less joy at the recovery of his son than chagrin at being compelled to maintain him.—*Friend of India*, August 4.

MR. JUSTICE PHEAR yesterday (Aug. 3) read the decision of Mr. Justice Norman on the applications for rules *nisi* calling on Dr. Fawcus, the Governor of the Alipore Jail, and Mr. Barlow, the Governor of the Monghyr Jail, to show cause why writs of *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum* should not be issued to them to bring up the bodies of Ameer Khan and Hashmadad Khan, now in their custody, together with the warrants under which they were detained. The rules were granted on the allegation that they had been arrested in Calcutta, and were now detained, as it appeared, without warrants in the Alipore and Monghyr Jails respectively.—*Calcutta Examiner.*

As the indictment against a native prisoner was being read out yesterday morning (Aug. 1) in the Madras High Court Mr. Justice Kernan suddenly pulled up the Crown Prosecutor, and made the very pertinent and natural inquiry how the prisoner in the dock could be supposed to understand the reference in the indictment to a "certain document marked A." The Crown Prosecutor looked puzzled, and other legal big-wigs seemed uneasy, just as if they were thinking "here is a Judge who wants to know, you know." His Lordship insisted on the *substance* of the "certain document marked A" being there and then explained to the prisoner, which was done accordingly. Mr. Justice Kernan here put his finger upon a most objectionable practice in our Indian law courts.—*Madras Mail.*

IN those two important Acts, the "Stamp Act" and "Court Fees Act" of 1870, which came into force this year, a serious omission has, we think, been inadvertently made by the Legislature, one which, if so, should at once be amended ; otherwise it operates as a harsh and punitive measure upon suitors, shutting the door to all chance of compromise after a suit has once commenced. Formerly, under a provision in the Civil Code, if the parties in a suit were willing at any time during the suit to close their litigation by a mutual agreement, they were encouraged to this desirable end by the court, which, on being furnished with a record of their agreement, authorised the plaintiff to recover half the value of the stamps deposited by him. Now, this provision of the Code has been repealed by the *Court Fees Act*, and nothing analogous substituted ; so that a defendant has no object in settling before a decree is given, as the costs would be unaffected. We are told by Blackstone, that under the old English law, the judge, before hearing suitors, always recommended them to go outside for a while, and if possible to settle their differences without his aid. The humanity of such a recommendation should not be lost sight of in our Indian Codes.—*Pioneer*, Aug. 6.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

THE BRITISH FORCE IN CHINA.

As the current of affairs in China will perhaps before long force Englishmen to become belligerent there, the following statement of our forces is of general interest. There is, then, one armour-plated ship, the Ocean, carrying 24 guns and of 1,000-horse power ; she is the flagship of Commodore Price. Gun-boats, large and small, from 400-horse power to 40, are all counted, 24 in number, mounting between them 89 guns. Of land forces there is only one regiment, the 29th Madras Native Infantry, now at Hongkong, but to be soon replaced by the 13th Native Infantry. This is the total, and a very despicable total no one will deny it is. At the same time it must not be forgotten that the Chinese are contemptible opponents.—*Pioneer.*

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE two great features which appear to mark the criminal administration of the Central Provinces for the year 1869, the report on which has just been issued, are the increase in cognizable and the decrease in non-cognizable offences. The former is of course traced to the exceptional character of the year 1869, and the latter, partly to a decrease in prosecutions under special laws, and partly to causes "peculiar to the condition of the people during the year." The conditions of the year 1869 were doubtless most abnormal. The ravages of a famine were felt ; immigrants from foreign States were crowding in ; and though great measures were taken to remove the temptation to crime by opening relief camps and by finding employment for the poor on public works, such were the conditions of the year that a large increase in crime was the inevitable result. Nothing, however, could show more clearly that the people in the Central Provinces were contented and law-respecting than the fact that, notwithstanding the great temptations to riot and to offences against property which the past year must have presented, under neither of these heads did any increase actually occur. In fact a most favourable feature of the report is the marked decrease in the crimes of dacoity and robbery—and, generally, in the absence of the more serious offences against property.—*Pioneer*, August 6.

THE WAR.

THE MILITARY GEOGRAPHY OF GERMANY.—II.

IN entering upon the military geography of the Germanic region we propose, first, to offer a few remarks regarding the value of fortresses in the present day, detailing the fortified places of Germany, and giving also the geographical distribution of the army-corps of the Federal forces in times of peace. This will show us the ordinary defensive dispositions of the country, and will help us to appreciate the difficulties of mobilizations, and the necessary lapse of time between the first note of war, and the moment when the armies of Germany shall join issue with the army of France. We shall then consider 2nd, the principal rivers and their basins; 3rd, the chains of mountains separating these ; 4th, the more important lines of communication traversing Germany.

The study of the system of fortresses of any country is not only of importance, but of considerable difficulty. To estimate the value of fortresses it is necessary to know something of the war-like history of the country in which they are placed and of its neighbours, for these defences will generally have been constructed from some disastrous experience, or perhaps will have been built by the foresight of some soldier-statesman to ward off the occurrence of future dangers. The military maxim, that no fortress of any size can be left uncaptured when standing in the path of an advancing army operating in the field, is not wholly true in the present day. The wars of the French Revolution, and later, have shown us that it is possible for a sufficient force to pass these strong places by a detour, leaving an investing corps, and to return to reduce them when leisure and opportunity are afforded to the victorious army. But it must be remarked that such a course is based upon the assumption of success, and that it is in itself a hazardous operation. Indeed, it will be seen that the statement made is only a half truth, for if the fortresses be numerous it will be scarcely possible for an advancing army to leave an investing corps at each, when we remember that military experience has shown the general necessity for investing forces being in a proportion to the besieged of about 3 to 1 when the fortress contains 15,000 men and rising to the high ratio of 8 to 1 when the garrison may be only 3,000 strong. Again, if fortresses be few they can only be passed by when they are not placed at points of any great strategical importance at the time, for, where the last is a condition, the fortresses can never be passed when the scene of operations is at any distance from the base of the advancing force, and must inevitably be reduced in order to preserve the communications in the rear, as well as to serve as the hinges of future operations. An instance of the faultiness of the maxim first alluded to may be found in the fact that, in 1806, the fortresses of the Elbe did not prevent Napoleon from marching to the Oder, while, in 1813, though he had strong garrisons in the fortresses of these two rivers, he was forced to evacuate Germany and the force shut up was entirely lost to him. On the other hand, the possessors of a few strong fortresses at strategic points may, by delaying the advance of an invader, save an empire from ruin, and if we believe in the truth enunciated by the Archduke Charles that "all a great monarchy wants is time to develope its resources," we must acknowledge the value of that system which shall enable this to be achieved. To act as the pivots and base of an enterprise, to contain the vast stores of *munitions de bouche* and war *matériel*, which constitute the requirements of an army, to defend the issues of a frontier, or to dominate over lines of military communication, is the part to be played by fortresses in the warfare of these days. It will be seen that in the defence of rivers the value of fortresses is peculiarly enhanced. The possession of fortresses commanding important bridges may not indeed ensure the defence of the place by a small force against an overwhelming one, but, by delaying the enemy, time will be given for the neccessary dispositions to overcome the advantage which an offensive force, masked by a river, always has in being able to concentrate suddenly, and cross at any particular point where a passage can be effected. Bridge-heads, which, like the strong fortresses of the Rhine, protect the points of passage on a river, winding for a considerable length through wide flat valleys, are enabled to produce their strongest offensive and defensive effect. In the wars of the French Revolution the fortresses of Dusseldorf, Cassel (opposite Mayence), Kehl, Brisach, and Huninguen, gave the French a great superiority by affording them the issues to the German bank, while at the present moment Prussia possesses strong advantages in the fortresses which were constructed after 1815 in opposition to France. The first of importance on the Lower Rhine is Wesel, well-fortified, standing at the confluence of the Lippe and at the issue to the plains of Westphalia ; passing upwards and remarking that Dusseldorf need no longer be reckoned as a Rhine fortress, we come to Cologne, situated in a flat country, but having the military advantage of facing the important points of Namur, Liege, and Maestricht, in Belgium ; in addition, Cologne commands the point of direct passage from the valley of the Meuse into that of the Rhine ; still farther, we see Coblentz at the confluence of the Rhine and the Moselle, nearly opposite the mouth of the river Lahn, with the strong fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, serving as a *tête-de-pont* on the right bank of the Rhine. At the angle of the Rhine we see Mayence, which, since 1866, has been held by a Prussian garrison and forms a vast entrenched camp with a *tête-de-pont* at Cassel ; lastly, near the French frontier stand the fortified place of Sarrelouis, close to the scene of action, but of little importance in itself. Looking at the French frontier we may say that it has for its strong places and bases of supplies, Strasbourg for the Rhine, Metz for the Ardennes country, and Lille for the Belgium frontier. These are great arsenals in themselves, and their existence are examples of the progress of ideas since the days of Vauban, and the knowledge that it is better to maintain large arsenals and fortified depots at strategic points, and to narrow the front of possible military operations, than to endeavour by the construction of innumerable small fortresses to close a frontier altogether, and thus defeat the object aimed at by shutting up numerous bodies of troops, amounting in the aggregate to a force which, if employed in the field, might retrieve the fortunes of the most disastrous day. While at this part of our subject we shall detail the fortresses of Germany with reference to their position in the valleys of the various rivers, thereby, perhaps, lending additional interest to our subsequent study of the physical and military geography of these basins.

Valley of the Rhine.

On the river itself : Gemmersheim with bridgehead ; Mayence and Cassel ; Coblentz and Ehrenbreitstein ; Cologne and Deutz ; Wesel ; the fort of Scheuk.

On the right bank : Rastadt on the Murg ; Wurzburg, or rather the fortress of Marienberg on the Maine.

On the left bank : Landau on the Queich ; Sarrelouis on the Sarre.

Valley of the Weser.

Minden on the Weser.

Valley of the Elbe.

On the river itself : Harburg opposite Hamburg, but of no strength as a fortress ; (Josephstadt, Königgrätz, Theresenstadt in Bohemia, i.e. in Austria) Königstein ; Torgau ; Wittenberg ; Magdeburg.

On the left bank : Erfurt, defending the road from Frankfort to Berlin.

On the right bank : Spandau, near the Prussian capital.

Valley of the Oder.

On the river itself : Kosel, a most important post ; Glogau ; Kustrin ; Stettin ; Swinemunde.

On the left bank : Neisse and Glatz, on the Neisse ; Schweidnitz.

On the right bank : Posen, on the river Warthe.

Valley of the Vistula.

On the river itself : (Varsovia and Modlin in Poland) Thorn ; Grandeuz, Dantzic ; and Weichselmunde.

On the Baltic.

The strongly fortified town of Königsberg, and Pillau ; Kolberg ; Stralsund ; Kiel ; Sonderburg (in the island of Alsen) ; Duppel ; Bremerhafen ; the port of Jahde.

In the Duchies.

Rendsburg, a fortified post, badly kept up.

Valley of the Danube.

Ulm ; Ingolstadt ; Passau (and in Austria, the great intrenched camp of Linz ; Komorn ; Offen ; Peterswardein.)

To complete this detail of the German fortresses we may add that Austria still possesses Olmütz, in Moravia, and the important position of Leopoldstadt, in Hungary.

It may assist a consideration of the military and physical features of Germany to state briefly the ordinary geographical distribution of the corps of the German army. We may first mention that each army corps is complete in itself, and consists of two divisions. Each division comprises two infantry and one cavalry brigade, with a battalion of *Chasseurs a pied*, a brigade of artillery, a battalion of sappers, and a battalion of the train. The divisions are numbered from 1 to 24, and they, and the army corps to which they belong, have their head-quarters in the towns enumerated :—

1st	Corps—Königsberg ...	1st Div.	Königsberg.
		2nd „	Dantzic.
2nd	„ Berlin ...	3rd „	Stettin.
		4th „	Bromberg.
3rd	„ Berlin ...	5th „	Frankfort on the Oder.
		6th „	Brandenburg.
4th	„ Magdeburg,	7th „	Magdeburg.
		8th „	Erfurt.
5th	„ Posen ...	9th „	Glogau.
		10th „	Posen.
6th	„ Breslau ...	11th „	Breslau.
		12th „	Neisse.
7th	„ Munster ...	13th „	Munster.
		14th „	Dusseldorf.
8th	„ Coblentz ...	15th „	Cologne.
		16th „	Tréves.
9th	„ Schleswig...	17th „	Kiel.
		18th „	Flinsburg.
10th	„ Hanover ...	19th „	Hanover.
		20th „	Hanover.
11th	„ Cassel ...	21st „	Frankfort on the Maine.
		22nd „	Cassel.
12th	„ Dresden ...	23rd „	Dresden.
		24th „	Dresden.

The position of the fortresses near the scene of present action will naturally interest us most at this time, and especial attention should be directed to Mayence and Coblentz, which appear to form an advanced base for Prussian operations now apparently assuming an offensive character. The garrison at Mayence consisted very lately of the 19th Regiment of the 5th corps, the 30th Regiment of the 8th corps, and of the 81st and 87th regiments of the 11th corps. This short sketch of the Germanic fortresses will enable us to estimate with intelligence their relative value, if events should force the extension of military operations beyond the present narrow limits.

III.—RIVERS.

THE greatest of all the rivers traversing Germany is the Danube, which rises in the Southern States flowing through them from west to east, and then through Austria and Turkey, finally emptying itself into the Black Sea. Nearer the French frontier we find the Rhine, the Weser, and the Elbe flowing to the North Sea, while the Oder and Vistula, like the preceding, traversing part of Germany from south to north, empty themselves in the Baltic. Beyond the Vistula, and flowing through a flat country, we ought to mention three rivers, remarkable in the campaign of 1807. These are the river Passarge, in the basin of which Napoleon established his winter quarters after Eylau ; the Pregel flowing to Kœnigsberg, containing in its basin Eylau, Friedland ; lastly, the Niemen, passing Tilsit and emptying itself into the Kurisches-Haff. On that portion of the coast we find the river Ems, between the Rhine and the Weser ; the basin it waters is flat, sandy, and barren ; and it ends its course at the port of Emden close to the Dutch frontier. The Rhine rises in the Swiss Alps, and its waters mingle with the waves of the North Sea. Lavallée and French military geographers generally divide it into three parts: the basin of the Upper Rhine, *i. e.*, from its sources to Basle, up to which place it is not much more than a torrent hemmed in by mountains: the basin of the Middle Rhine, or the French and German portions of the river from Basle to Wesel : lastly, the Lower or Dutch Rhine, traversing a flat marshy country, intersected by canals. With the Upper and the Lower Rhine we have little to do, but are chiefly concerned with the basin of the Middle Rhine, in which the French and Germans are now playing out the drama of war. This basin, now the scene of a combat of giants, forms a vast quadrilateral, comprised by Basle, Wesel, Metz, and Nuremberg. It is perhaps the richest and most populous in Europe, and is traversed by mountain chains running parallel to the course of the Rhine. Of these the most important are the Vosges and the Black Forest or Schwarzwald, these two ranges closing in upon the Rhine, which in this part of its course forms a long and narrow, but fertile and picturesque valley. From the angle at Basle, the Rhine trends northward, flowing between the Vosges and the Black Forest, separating France and the Grand-Duchy of Baden. Passing by Huninguen, between New and Old Brisach, between Strasbourg and Kehl, by Fort Vauban, it arrives at the confluence of the Lauter near Lauterburg. Here it leaves France, and separates Rhenish Bavaria on one side from Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt on the other ; then flowing past the strongly-fortified fortress of Gemmersheim, by Philipsburg, Spire, Mannheim, Worms, and Mayence, where it reaches the territory of the Confederation of the North. From that important fortress and city, Mayence, it traverses the Federal territory up to the Fort of Schenk, which guards the issue of the river into Holland, a little below Cléves. At the confluence of the Main, near Mayence, the rich plain of the Palatinate terminates, and the Rhine Valley narrows, penned in on the left by long spurs from Mt. Tonnerre and the Hunsdrück, and on the right by the slopes of the Taunus mountains. From Mayence to Bingen, the right bank belongs to Prussia, the left to Hesse-Darmstadt, and it is only at Bingen that both become the territory of the North Confederation. From this point to Coblentz the river is nothing more than a narrow gorge, bordered by lofty rocks, crowned by ruined castles. At the issue of this gorge, the valley of the Moselle opens out on the left, guarded by Coblentz : on the right and opposite is the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, a little below the confluence of the Lahn. Below Coblentz the Rhine is still more narrowed by the Eifel mountains on the left, and by the heights which stretch on the right as far as Bonn toward the confluence of the Sieg ; after this the hills trend back, the river passes on to Cologne, Dusseldorf, and Ruhrort, and from thence flow on to the sea through a level country. Such is the course of the great river which waters the fields even now trodden down by the armed hosts of France and Prussia. Near Mayence the Rhine is something over 600 yards broad, at Bonn about 400 yards, widening again at Cologne to a breadth of about 500 yards. Its depth throughout its course varies from 6½ to 22 feet ; the strength of its current is about 270 feet per minute ; its waters are lowest in May and October, rising in the spring to 4½ feet above their ordinary level. The Rhine is crossed by permanent bridges of boats at Strasbourg, Fort Vauban, Gemmersheim, Spire, Mannheim, Worms, Mayence, Coblentz, Cologne and Wesel ; below this point, and also between the places enumerated, we find several flying bridges and ferries. There are also railway bridges at Strasbourg, Mannheim, Mayence, Coblentz, Cologne, and Dusseldorf ; lastly, there is a boat-bridge at Maxan, connecting the branch line from Winden to Carlsruhe. The river is navigable for light boats from Basle ; at Mannheim the navigation is open for steam-boats, while war-vessels up to about 500 tons can come up to a point close to Cologne.

The Middle Rhine receives on its left : (1) The Lauter, which flows past Wissemburg, on to Lauterburg, separating France from Rhenish Bavaria. (2) The Queich, issuing from a mountain gorge in the Hardt mountains ; it flows by Anweiler, and washes the fortified city of Landau, the scene of hard fighting in 1701 and 1793, and now destined to be remembered as the point near which the French territory was invaded by the Prussians in the present war ; the Queich joins the Rhine at Gemmersheim. (3) The Nahe, flowing to Creuznach and bathing a strip of the Prussian frontier. (4) The Moselle, entering below Sierck into the Rhenish province. This important river is from 120 yards to 140 yards wide on the French frontier, and over 200 yards at Coblentz, its depth varying from 9 to 15 feet. It is navigable from Metz, and in the German territory its passage presents some difficulty, as it then becomes winding, deep, with scarped sides. The country round is broken up by rocky and forest ground, and the course of the river has few roads bordering it, and in addition it is often liable to overflow. The Moselle receives the river Sarre, nearly opposite Sarre and above Tréves. This latter stream leaves French territory at Sarreguemines, at the confluence of the Blies, flows parallel to the frontier, the line of rail from Sarrebruch to Tréve running along its right bank ; it then passes from Sarrebruch to Sarrelouis, which latter place, though fortified, is not of any great importance, except that it is the outpost of Germany nearest to the French frontier ; after this the river becomes so steeply embanked and rapid that navigation is dangerous. The Sarre joins its waters with the Moselle at the important position of Conz, a little above Tréves.

On the right bank, the Rhine receives : (1) The Elz, which rises in the Black Forest, has a length of about 35 miles. In its turn it receives the Dneissau, upon which stands Friburg, important as closing the road from Strasbourg to the defile of the Upper Danube. (2) The Kinsig washes Olfenburg and ends at Kehl ; along it runs the road from Strasbourg to Villingen on the Danube, the most direct route for penetrating the basin of that river. (4) The wild and torrent-like stream, the Reuchen. (5) The Murg, which descends from Kniebis, flowing through a lovely but narrow and difficult valley, forming a series of important positions ; it borders the road to Freudenstadt road, and washes the fortified position of Rastadt. (5) The Neckar has its source not far from Villingen, and flowing by Rothweil, Tübingen, passes near Stuttgard, by Heilbroun and Heidelberg, joining the Rhine at Mannheim. The valley of the Neckar forms a deep depression, separating the Black Forest on one side and the Suabian Alps and the Odenwald on the other. It is nothing but a narrow defile, and its lateral valleys are peculiarly deep, the whole of its course being bordered by large forests. The Neckar is about thirty yards wide at Stuttgard, its breadth increasing to 160 yards at Heidelberg, and about 140 at Mannheim, while it is only about five feet deep at Heilbronn. Its waters are highest in March and lowest in October, and are swelled by tributary streams, the principal of which are : the Fils, rising in the Suabian Alps, and opening up a road from Stuttgard to Ulm ; the Enz, rising in the Black Forest and giving a route from Carlsruhe to Stuttgard ; the Kocher, rising in the Suabian Alps and opening a road from Heilbronn to Nordlingen ; the Jaxt rising in the Steigerwald and running parallel to the Kocher. The valley of the Neckar is enclosed on the west by the Black Forest, south by the Suabian Alps, and east by the Odenwald, the river issuing through the apex of its triangular basin, through the barrier of the Odenwald and Black Forest. The Neckar is not a defensive line in rear of the Black Forest, but rather forms a highway between the Rhine and the Danube. (6) The Main is the principal affluent of the Rhine, and separates the Northern from the South German States. Before joining its waters with the Rhine, it describes two great angles, and though forming a defile nearly the whole length of its course, the mountains enclosing it are of no great elevation except in the Baireuth country ; in all the centre part from Bamberg to Wurzburg there are few mountains of any size, and over all of them the communications are numerous and good. From Wurzburg to Aschaffeburg the country is more mountainous, but after the latter place becomes flat. This river rises in the Fichtelberg, west of Bohemia, flows past Baireuth, the junction of all the roads from the Elbe, the Main, and the Danube, washes Schwenfurt, Wurzburg, commanded by the castle of Marienburg, Aschaffenburg, Hanau, and Frankfort, terminating at Cassel, the *tête de pont* of Mayence. The Main receives on its left the Rednitz, communicating with the basin of the Danube by the canal of Louis and by Altmuhl, passes by Nuremburg, a town situated in a remarkable position, forming the centre of six roads uniting the basins of the Elbe, the Main and the Danube, and ends at Bamberg. Another of the left affluents of the Main is the Tauber, celebrated in the campaign of 1866, flowing by Marienthal, Tauber, Bischoffsheim and Wertheim. On its right bank the Main receives the Franconian Saale, flowing by Waldaschach, Kissingen, and Hammelburg ; and the Kinzig, which ends at Hanau.

To return to the Rhine. We find that below the Main, it receives on its right bank : (7) The Lahn, which washes Marburg, Wetzlar and Nassau ; (8) The Sieg ; (9) The Ruhr ; (10) The Lippe, ending at Wesel. All the country traversed by these latter streams constitutes the mountainous centre of Germany. This country has but a minor military importance with regard to the communications of the right bank of the Rhine, as it only leads into the basin of the Weser, which itself is a secondary one. That part between the Lippe and the Ruhr was the theatre of Turenne's marches in 1672, and the basin of the Lahn was overrun by the French and Hanoverians during the seven years' war. Before leaving the Rhine Valley to direct our attention towards the Weser, we may mention the river Meuse, receiving on its right the Roer. This latter river flowing through Rhenish Prussia, parallel to the Rhine, is fordable in some places, but presents a military obstacle by reasons of its banks being scarped, the right somewhat commanding the left.—*Pioneer.*

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—Now that the means of communication by rail has been extended like a network over the whole surface of the country, linking together every little town and village, and bringing them all into immediate connexion with the metropolis, the necessity for some better means of international communication has forced itself more and more urgently on the attention of scientific men, as well as on the more thinking portion of the general public.

A vast deal of mental labour has already been expended in connexion with this subject by some of our most distinguished engineers, and plans have been elaborated more or less perfectly. I have no intention of criticizing either of these plans, for the professional position of the parties originating them is in itself a sufficient guarantee of their merit as plans to effect a given object. All that I demur to is simply their necessity, for I believe we are in no need of any system involving the outlay of millions in hard cash, and the delay of many weary years before the travelling public can possibly avail themselves of the means proposed ; for to my mind the real problem before the world is not how we can best tunnel beneath the ocean's bed, or lay a tube along the cavernous depths below, and cover it with a bank of concrete ; how we can build over the abyss a huge bridge, or create new harbours and ports accessible at all states of the tide, and large enough to admit vessels of sufficient tonnage to carry a railway train from one country to another ; but simply how we can best improve the present means of transit, leave undisturbed the vast interests that have grown up in and around the several ports through which the present traffic flows, utilize our present railway systems, and in the shortest possible time, and with the least outlay of money, provide a means of ocean transit that shall be free from the miseries inherent in the present system of steam navigation.

It is now some nine years since, while suffering severely from sea sickness, I first conceived the idea of so constructing the saloons of steam vessels as not to partake of the rolling or pitching motion of the vessel, but to retain their floors in a horizontal position at all times, notwithstanding the rolling and pitching motion of the ship. At that time the world was not ripe for the change, and no steps were taken to realize the idea. It is only now that the thoughts of all men are more or less directed to this subject that I have resuscitated the old idea, but only to find that, like almost all original plans, there were left many points to be desired and many practical difficulties to be surmounted. How far this has been successfully accomplished will now soon be ascertained beyond a doubt, for some short time since I entered into a contract with Messrs. Maudslay Sons and Field, the eminent marine engineers, to construct for me a small screw steamer, and to fit her up with engines, boilers, &c., to be ready for sea within four months of the present date.

This experimental vessel is of only 253 tons measurement, and although much too small to attain the best results, is nevertheless quite large enough to make the Channel passage, and prove beyond question the practicability, or otherwise, of the mechanical principle involved.

The worst that can happen will, therefore, be the loss of some £5,000 or £6,000, and a great personal disappointment in finding that the object I so ardently desire to accomplish cannot be realized. But if the attempt should prove successful (as the opinions expressed by some of our most eminent English engineers lead me to believe), I shall then enjoy the satisfaction of feeling that a new era in steam navigation has been inaugurated, not merely applicable to the narrow strip of water that separates us from France, but a means that will allow us to cross the ocean every where in health and comfort, thus adding to our knowledge and friendly intercourse with other nations, and binding more closely in the bonds, of mutual confidence and esteem not only our more distant neighbours, but so bridging over St. George's Channel as to unite the people of Ireland with us more effectually than any Legislative enactment can hope to accomplish.

Not the least of the advantages which the new system of ocean transit offers is the shortness of the time and the small amount of capital required to put it into operation at every seaport in the kingdom. For instance, two steamers, fitted with means for the most luxurious accommodation of passengers, in vessels of great size and having sufficient engine power to cross the Channel in 60 to 65 minutes, and fully adequate to carry the entire passenger traffic, could be put on the station within eight or nine months from the date of order at a cost not exceeding £130,000. The commercial advantages of such a system, as compared with those proposals which would require some £8,000,000 or £10,000,000 sterling, and several years to execute, will be readily appreciated by the public, the more so as my system will be subjected to the test of actual trial before a shilling need be expended by the public upon it.

Without troubling your readers with any detailed description of the mechanical arrangements employed, it may be stated generally that the proposed new system of ocean transit does not contemplate the employment of ships that shall be motionless except in the direction of their course, for the waves would strike on such a vessel as on a rock, and dash themselves over her, as they sometimes leap the Eddystone. It does not attempt to arrive at the end desired simply by the construction of ships or rafts of vast size, for it is well known that the largest ships that have ever been built roll frightfully in the Channel in bad weather ; nor is it by any new and untried external form of the vessel, involving new problems in navigation ; on the contrary, my system in no way whatever interferes with the external form or with the sailing qualities and safety of the vessel, the whole difference being in the internal arrangements of the ship, and is based on the well-known law that all bodies which revolve or roll in so doing move about a centre where there is no motion, and all beams that vibrate move also about a centre, from which point the distance moved through by any part of the beam is as the distance from this central point.

Now, therefore, if we make the centres about which the vessel pitches and rolls coincident with the axes on which the saloon is suspended by suitable mechanism and provided with a heavy counterbalance weight beneath the centre of gravity, the tendency of this weight will be at all times to keep the saloon poised on the centre of the vessel's motion, and therefore free from pitching, or rolling, its floor remaining always quiet and horizontal, while the vessel itself may be pitching and rolling about the centre of suspension.

The most convenient form for such a saloon is circular, surmounted by a large dome, lighted at the top with glass. It is proposed to make this circular saloon of 50ft. in diameter and 28ft. in height internally, having a gallery extending entirely around its interior at about 9ft. from the floor. A continuous couch around this gallery would accommodate 60 persons, while about 70 others would find a similar accommodation below, independently of the large space afforded by the floor of the saloon. This large and lofty apartment, although much smaller, would present somewhat the general appearance of the new reading room at the British Museum. It would be supplied with plenty of cool, fresh air from below, which would pass off through the glass louvres in the dome ; the saloon would be entirely separated from the rest of the vessel by watertight bulkheads, thus cutting off all unpleasant smells from the engines and boilers. The suspension is so arranged that the vibration of the engines and propeller cannot be transmitted to the saloon, which is also relieved from the constant thud of the waves striking against the sides of the vessel, because there is no contact between the ship's sides and the walls of the saloon. Suitable ante-rooms leading from the saloon are also provided for invalids, &c. The general plan also embraces the construction of raised deck platforms, so arranged that those who prefer the open air may have beneath them a steady platform free from the rolling and pitching motion of the vessel.

Such, then, is a brief outline of the means by which I propose to render the Channel passage agreeable to those who are unable or unwilling to encounter the horrors of the present mode of transit. It will be understood that the plan I propose is equally applicable, with certain modifications, to ocean passenger vessels generally. I should greatly have preferred to reduce my theory to practice before bringing it in any way under the notice of the public, but I found that the construction of my experimental vessel and the testing of its behaviour at sea would necessarily consume more valuable time than it was deemed advisable to keep the matter entirely from the knowledge of those most interested.

From the cursory view here given of the mode in which I propose to secure at all times perfectly steady platform on board ship the scientific reader will doubtless see many grave difficulties. He will probably ask—How do you propose that passengers shall pass from the reeling deck backward and forward at all times into your quiet immoveable saloon ; how can you prevent a pendulous motion of the saloon from being set up by the variation in position of the centre which will occur unless your vessel rolls and pitches at all times actually on a point coincident with the point where you have established your centre of suspension ? How can you prevent the saloon from being put in motion by people moving in it from side to side ? My reply to these anticipated queries is simply that each of them and many others besides have been presented to my mind in full force during the elaboration of my plans, and each has been so fully met and provided for as to offer not the slightest obstacle to that success which I believe my little ship, the Enterprise, will fully establish when put to sea, until which time I must beg the critic to suspend his judgment.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HENRY BESSEMER.

THE "SPECTATOR'S" NOTES.

(*Spectator*, July 16.)

IN both the Common Law and Chancery jurisdiction it has been found necessary to provide a "Vacation Judge" for the adjudication of such pressing matters as may turn up in the long period occupied by the "Long Vacation." Even this modicum of judiciary is found scarcely ample enough (in point of jurisdiction, we mean) to meet the needs of so lengthy a space. But there is one branch of our legal machinery which absolutely makes no provision for autumnal emergencies, and that is the office of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery. Money is constantly being "paid into Court" as proceedings begin, and by and bye paid out again to people who become, or prove themselves, entitled to it. The floating balance of these sums amounts roughly to between three and four millions sterling. Up to last year the Court of Chancery was the custodian of this, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer is now the normal guardian. The responsible officer through whose hands all the receipts and payments have to pass is still the aforesaid "Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery." The vacations of this officer, or rather of this department, for he consists of many clerks, are prescribed for him by the Lord Chancellor, and usually from about the 20th of August to the beginning of November. That is to say, on the 20th of August the Accountant-General locks his door, puts the key in his pocket, and disappears for more than two months, during which time not one penny of the three or four millions aforesaid can be got "out of Court." This is simply ridiculous, and we are, therefore, very glad to find, from Mr. Stansfeld's reply to Mr. Salt's question in the House of Commons, that the Lord Chancellor is considering how the organization of this office may be improved. Is it too late to hope that the "lock-up" may be avoided in the vacation which is now before us ?

The Eighth Commandment does not apply to Crown property. The House of Commons, on Friday week, passed by resolution *that* noteworthy amendment on the Decalogue. The Crown owns such portion of the foreshore as has been included in the Thames Embankment. The title is absolute, just as good as that of Lord Derby to the Mersey foreshore, for which the Corporation of Liverpool gave him £60,000. The Government, however, aware as trustees for the Crown of this title, instead of giving it to London, at whose expense the land had been reclaimed, or selling it for a moderate price, proposed, or were believed to be about to propose, to build on it. Mr. A. W. Smith, therefore, on Friday week moved an address condemning that proposal, and, in fact confiscating the property, which Parliament has a clear right to do by Act—the Crown then assenting—but has no right to do by a mere resolution. Mr. Gladstone, who never can bear to see the Treasury plundered, was very angry, and said some imprudent things about the "mischievous policy" of making grants to London—treated London in fact, as if it were a mere city, instead of the bonded warehouse for all other cities—and was in consequence beaten by 156 to 106. The House, in truth, decided that if John reclaims a foreshore belonging to Tom, Tom loses his freehold in John's favour. A more extraordinary invasion of the rights of property was never sanctioned, and the matter is not in the least mended by showing that the Crown intended to use its property injudiciously. It was quite open to Mr. Smith to move an address praying for a gift of the land to London ; but the vote of the House was not a request for a benefaction, but an order to give up property without compensation.

The great ecclesiastical event has come off ; but amid real events, who thinks of ecclesiastical things ? With France marching upon the Rhine, and Germany upon Paris, the resolves of Rome have a very small apparent, though it may be a very large actual, importance. On the 14th inst., the following telegram from Rome, bearing date the previous day, was published in London :—"The Œcumenical Council voted to-day in favour of the infallibility of the Pope by 450 ayes against 88 noes. They were 62 conditional votes." It has since been affirmed that the formal proclamation of the vote will not take place till Tuesday, but there seems to be no doubt that the substance of the telegram is correct, that the new Dogma has been accepted, that there actually is in Europe a human being who is believed by half its people to be infallible upon the only question of any permanent interest. "It is the voice of a God, and not of a man," said the multitude about Herod, "and immediately the angel of the Lord smote him . . . . and he was eaten of worms." It has an odd effect that text, when just after the good old Italian has been declared incapable of error, a war breaks out which, whatever else it does not do, will give Rome back to the Italians. It is "the voice of a God, not of a man,"—but here are the Bersaglieri.

A section of the Established Church is greatly hurt because the Commissioners for the revision of the Liturgy have retained a very few lessons from the Apocrypha. Considering the extraordinary stuff sometimes read in our churches in the form of a sermon, the objection seems a little unreasonable, more especially as one at least of the Apocryphal books, the Book of Wisdom, is decidedly superior both in its diction and in the character of its teaching to books we call canonical, such as the Proverbs, with its worldly shrewdness, and Ecclesiastes, with its undertone of Byronic despair. Lord Harrowby however, writes to the *Times* that, although a few lessons from the Apocrypha were retained in deference to the opinion embodied in the Articles, still a clergyman, with the consent of his Bishop, may under the Bill authorizing the new Lectionary substitute other lessons for these. Nothing, moreover, prevents any clergyman from announcing in his sermon his opinion that the Apocrypha are not inspired.

Few persons have any idea of the multitude of Societies, Unions, Leagues, Associations, philanthropist, propagandist, and disseminative, which exist and increase yearly throughout Great Britain. Some plan, it has occurred to many, should be devised to enable these numerous societies to work to greater effect and at smaller cost. An active movement in this direction, "The Society for Organizing Charitable Relief," is now working in London under the presidency of the Earl of Lichfield. Its efforts, however, relate only to societies denominated "charitable." Mr. R. Bailey Walker, of Queen's Park, Manchester, has lately been engaged in developing "an elementary plan of agency on behalf of *all* societies, the adoption of which would tend gradually to securing greater success in the attainment of their aims, with increased efficiency, economy, and harmony."

President Grant, for some reason entirely unexplained, has resolved to recall Mr. Motley, the United States Minister in London. That is, of course, within his prerogative, and the regret which all Englishmen will feel at Mr. Motley's departure is, of course, no argument for retaining him ; but instead of recalling him at once the President first talks of the matter for weeks, then allows individual senators to remonstrate, and finally recommends Mr. "Frelinghausen," to the Senate, which it is more than probable will not accept him. How is it possible, even for a man of Mr. Motley's personal weight, to retain the influence of his office under such circumstances, to carry on the most ordinary negotiation, or even to converse with the Foreign Secretary without a latent embarrassment ? There is want, in such proceedings, not only of courtesy, but of wisdom, which will be felt in every American Legation throughout the world.

We are glad to welcome Mr. Childers back to his place, the more so because of the rumours which banished him from public life. Of all men in the Cabinet, Mr. Childers has been the most virulently attacked, and of all men in the Cabinet perhaps the public understand him least. He is like a picture by a great painter who cannot paint atmosphere. Ten years hence the atmosphere will suit the picture, and then the cool Australian gentleman, who can govern, and plan, and inspire vigour in great bodies of men, though he does hold Radical ideas, will be recognized, and people will wonder why they rather welcomed attacks on the First Lord. God keep us from it, but if it is to come, a great naval war will, among other results, reveal Mr. Childers to the English people.

There was a debate in the Lords on Monday on the Greek massacre which under other circumstances would have been of importance, but which is now hopelessly out of date. The world is at war, England is isolated, and we must for the moment depend more or less on the honesty of the Greek Government when professing its desire to do justice. The inquiry, however, is going on, Lord Granville—whose first speeches in his new office have been strikingly good, marked by great caution, but without useless reticence—states distinctly that he insists upon redress, and the massacre is not one of the events which diplomatists forget. We can present our demand six months hence as well as now.

The Lecturers of Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh, have thrown open the lectures at their school to students of both sexes without any restriction whatever. The experiment of mixed classes will, therefore, at last be fairly tried, and we shall learn whether British medical students are, as alleged, so much more brutal than those of Switzerland or America.

We were mistaken last week in accusing Sir Selwin Ibbetson of being the usual author of "counts-out." On the contrary, the Member for West Essex makes it his business, or pleasure, to try and keep a house.

THE PORTRAIT.

BY DANTE G. ROSSETTI.

A DEEP dim wood ; and there she stands
 As in that wood that day ; for so
Was the still movement of her hands
 And such the pure line's gracious flow.
And passing fair the type must seem,
Unknown the presence and the dream.
 'Tis she ; though of herself, alas !
 Less than her shadow on the grass
Or than her image in the stream.

That day we met there, I and she
 One with the other all alone ;
And we were blithe ; *yet memory*
 Saddens those hours, as when the moon
Looks upon daylight. And with her
I stooped to drink the spring-water,
 A thirst where other waters sprang ;
 And where the echo is, she sang,—
My soul another echo there.

But when that hour my soul won strength
 For words whose silence wastes and kills,
Dull raindrops smote us, and at length
 Thundered the heat within the hills.
That eve I spoke those words again
Beside the pelted window-pane ;
 And there she hearkened what I said,
 With under-glances that surveyed
The empty pastures blind with rain.

* * * * *

Here with her face doth memory sit
 Meanwhile, and wait the day's decline,
Till other eyes shall look from it,
 Eyes of the spirit's Palestine,
Even than the old gaze tenderer ;
While hopes and aims long lost with her
 Stand round her image side by side,
 Like tombs of pilgrims that have died
About the Holy Sepulchre.

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FRENCH AND PRUSSIAN TACTICS COMPARED.

A WAR between France and Prussia would solve several problems which are incessantly discussed by students of tactics, and which have formed the theme of somewhat warm controversy between the military writers of these two great nations. In 1860 the remarkable "Military Memorial" of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia appeared, in which he discussed the French manner of fighting, and endeavoured to resolve their tactics into certain principles. He attributed to them a certain freedom from routine and an elasticity of movement which he considered the Prussians would do well to imitate, and propounded certain maxims which he thought should form the basis of improvement in the Prussian system. His military ideal of the fighting unit was the French soldier, the "thinking bayonet." He wished to instil into the Prussian troops some of the spirit (*élan*) of the French, which he considered partly due to the absence of formality in their system and their sense of individual freedom. He considered that Prussia would conquer France in a war if she could shake herself free from the routine of parade, the demands of regulations, and her system of skirmishing; while he asserted that the first principle on which the French avowedly act is to set absolutely aside, as soon as the army enters the field, the regulations of the barracks and the very recollection of the parade ground, whereas in Germany the true warlike power of the individual had been crushed under the weight of severe discipline and authority. He held that the understanding and the soul, which enable a man to master the body, were not developed as in France, and in conclusion he named three points that should be at once attended to in order to make the Prussian army capable of conquering that of France—first, to develop the military qualities of each individual soldier earnestly in time of peace; secondly, to give the army leaders who have a thorough acquaintance with the three principal arms; and thirdly, to oppose to the French a more varied and elastic system of tactics.

The First Napoleon is well known to have said that "we must change our tactics every ten years if we would preserve our superiority upon the field of battle." Ten years have passed since Prince Frederic Charles issued his "Memorial," and we have since seen him command a great army with success, an army into which the principles that he had recommended were instilled. And what is now the Prussian opinion as to the relative systems of fighting of the two armies in the field? Let us first quote the summary of Prussian tactics in the campaign of 1866, given by Colonel Ferri-Pisani of the French staff, in the *Moniteur de l'Armée* of September, 1868:—

"Orders of battle," he says, "become dispersed; the continuity of lines is broken up to such an extent that there is not even left the smallest trace of the general direction of the movement. We see numerous partial attacks, executed by battalions, half battalions, single companies, or two companies near together; there is little or no unity apparent in their movements either in regard to time or space; scarcely ever an instance of a manœuvre embracing more than two battalions. Moreover, when the plan of attack is tolerably clearly designed, it generally rests on the formation of several columns, isolated, diverging from each other, starting from points wide apart, and marching directly upon different points of the enemy's position without a single arrangement for concentration among them all."

Such is the French opinion of the Prussian tactics of 1866; now what do the Prussians say of the French? Let us turn to a reply to Colonel Pisani in the military journal of Berlin, the *Militarische Vochenbatter*, of November, 1868. It asserts that the reason why single companies are employed in this isolated manner in Prussia is that their captains are experienced and carefully instructed men, accustomed to great responsibility, and to taking upon themselves the right to act, which is not allowed among the French, "who are thus rendered incapable of adopting the Prussian tactics, even if they might wish to do so." It appears, then, that the conditions of 1860 are reversed, and that the accusation of want of independence, of want of individuality and elasticity with which Prince Frederick Charles ten years ago reproached the Prussians, is now laid to the charge of the French; and that the routine and parade ground regularity with which he reproached the Prussians has been succeeded by a want of regularity and a want of arrangement so great as to startle the French, whose very first principle was ten years ago supposed to be "absolutely to set aside at the outbreak of war the very recollection of the parade ground." Nor is it less remarkable to examine the manner in which opinions have changed as to the causes of the spirit of the tactics of either nation. "What use is it," says the editor of the first German edition of Prince Frederick Charles's Memorial, "to our soldiers to read, or to be able to sing a national hymn, when thinking is forbidden to them, or brings them into trouble? As long as there is an impassable gulf between our noble officers of the Guard and the common soldiers, none of the former will exercise a wholesome influence. Pipeclay and routine will paralyse all wholesome strength. We must lead free men to victory, or we shall not gain any victories at all." That was the advanced Prussian opinion of ten years ago. But now—"The French," says our Prussian writer, in the *Militarische Blatter*, "cannot adopt the Prussian tactics even if they wish. These tactics require a previous scientific education, general as well as military, which renders the officers familiar with the great incidents of war, and which, as a consequence, gives them the power of deciding rapidly and instantaneously; and this it is impossible to find, or even to hope for, among a body of officers where, as in France, the majority have risen from the ranks." Perhaps a more remarkable shifting of opinion has never been seen since the first days of the French Revolution.

There can, we think, be little or no doubt that, whereas the French tactics, which were decidedly in advance of all others in 1859, have not undergone any striking changes since that date, those of Prussia have been entirely modified. Not only have the three great methods of improvement recommended by Prince Frederick Charles been adopted, but so also have some of his minor recommendations, though not all. The perpendicular order—the disposition of the army in depth rather than in breadth—the theoretical Prussian formation for attack, is one of those recommendations which has been acted upon. The great autumn manœuvres, the improved military educational system, are part of his recommendation to give the chiefs of the army an acquaintance with the working of the three arms. And Prussia has certainly now taken the lead in the elasticity of her tactics, which indeed were so stretched at times during the war of 1866 as entirely to lose all semblance of their normal shape. It may or may not be that she has gone too far. At all events, all Europe owes her gratitude for taking the lead in abolishing that painful and cumbrous system of drill which she was the first to inflict upon European armies. From the time when Frederick the Great received from the hands of the great drill-master, his father, an army trained to such absolute perfection that in his hands it became an instrument of wonderful power, we have suffered in common with the whole civilised world for the narrow-mindedness of his feeble contemporaries. For these it was who mistook the letter for the spirit, who thought that in pipeclay, in bright buttons, in uniformity of step, lay the secret of the Great Frederick's success, and were powerless to see that the master mind which ruled gave the impulse to the machine. It is Jomini who says it was enough at this time to bear a Prussian name to be reckoned a great soldier, and who relates the story of a Prussian subaltern who received the command of a French regiment because he had invented a new method of dressing a battalion on the colours. "If, then," says Colonel Hamley, "Prussia is in this instance also taking the lead in reform, she is paying no more than her just debt to the world." To our mind there is danger lest she lead on again too far; lest it be thought that in very loose tactics and abandoning all idea of cohesion exists the secret of success, instead of in the instruction of the officers, the development of the sense of each man, and the formation of a sound plan by the commander.

We believe it would be found, in the event of a war between these two Great Powers, that there is less difference between their systems of tactics than is generally supposed; but in order to examine this question more at length we must state what are the supposed differences between the tactics of France and the tactics of Prussia. The first is in the order of battle. The Prussians employ in the attack what is known as the "perpendicular order," in which, theoretically, the army is formed in considerable depth, but on a small front. The true spirit of this perpendicular order is thus defined in the last number of the *Journal of the United Service Institution*—

"An advanced guard goes to the front, reconnoitres, spreads out, feels the enemy, ascertains which are really the weak points, and on the principle of engaging as many troops as possible, and getting as much out of them as possible, very often engages in a very severe attack, and very often bears the brunt of the battle. The main body follows, not necessarily so near as to be involved in the attack of the advanced guard, but so near that when the advanced guard has found the weak points, it may attack with its fresh unbroken masses upon the points selected, or following out the system of flank attack, while the advanced guard continues its front attack, the main body moves round to the flank, and endeavours to outflank the enemy, so that the attack of the advanced guard becomes a feint. Then there is the reserve, the troops of which should be held in hand by the commanding general, so that they may be used if necessary to complete the decisive shock at the right moment or to cover the retreat."

Each of these masses, the advance guard, the main body, and the reserve, is composed of troops of all arms; and of the action of these arms we will presently speak. Meanwhile what is the French order of battle? Theoretically it is the same formation as that which existed under the First Napoleon—a first line—a second line—and a reserve. But though there are thus in the theoretical formation of each nation three bodies of troops, the design of the two orders of battle is not the same. The Prussian main body is meant to be engaged in the thick of the action, is used with the advanced guard, not merely to fill up gaps in the line, and to supply fresh troops in place of battalions demoralised by the enemy, as is theoretically the French second line. It is not permissible with the French that the second line should simply extend the length of the first line, as appears frequently to be the case with the Prussian main body and advanced guard. The modifications which the French appear to admit upon the order of battle of Napoleon's era are the use of small columns, of a single battalion only, for the decisive attack, in place of the massive columns of whole divisions then so frequently employed; the use of natural and artificial obstacles to cover troops to the very utmost extent; the greatly increased use of skirmishers; the substitution of volley firing, from lines of infantry, for independent firing; the abandonment of the employment of cavalry, except rarely, in great masses, in favour of its use in small bodies in all parts of the field; and the use of artillery in aid of the other arms, at longer ranges, and without such frequent changes of position. They recognise distinctly that the lines must be formed both further from the enemy, and further apart from each other; and that column movements will be so difficult under the fire of rifled guns that they will give way to deployed lines, which must be formed with great rapidity.

In regard to the formation and employment of infantry, it must, in the first instance, be remarked that there exists a great difference between the French and the Prussian battalion, which it is necessary to understand, in order to appreciate the difference between their tactics. The Prussian battalion on a war footing is composed of four companies of 250 men, and is thus 1,000 strong. The French battalion on a war-footing contains six companies of from 120 to 150 men, and thus has a mean effective strength of about 800. The Prussian battalion is thus stronger in the proportion of about 5 to 4. It is not uncommon, taking the French battalions as they have been found in the middle of a war, to estimate them at only 500; but in that case a similar deduction would have to be made for the Prussian battalion, and the relative strength would remain the same. But the Prussian company is nearly double the strength of the French company, and is regulated by the *minimum* of troops to be commanded by a mounted officer, whereas the French company is of the *maximum* strength which can be commanded by an officer on foot. The Prussian colonel of a battalion finds under him four mounted officers, each of whom commands a body of 250 men with four officers; and there is a natural tendency, fostered by the system of drill and tactics for each of these companies to isolate itself and assume independence in action. How this grows has been well shown by the author of "Tacktische Ruckblicke," the remarkable criticism by a Prussian officer on the war of 1866. On entering under the enemy's fire, the four company columns of the battalion take different routes to obtain shelter. The commanding officer of the battalion dismounted, is obliged to attach himself to one company. The number in each company being more than can be properly commanded by an officer on foot, each captain, when he is forced by the nature of the ground to dismount, loses control over his men; and they in turn, seeking each his own line for safety's sake, the company itself becomes broken up. So long, it is argued, as there is an advance, and a success, so long this is comparatively unimportant; but as soon as it becomes a question of a retreat, these scattered bodies, without cohesion, without commanders, become mixed, and joining together as best they may, form bodies which are wanting in the elements of unity and of strength. Such were the extraordinary mixed columns on which the Hanoverian cavalry threw themselves at Langensalza, composed not only of entire companies, but of detached individuals and fractions from many battalions. Here, say the French, is the weak point of the Prussian company system. On the other hand, the Prussians, as we have seen, claim for this system that so long as they have captains really capable of taking command, and acting independently, so long is this company the best unit for movements under the precise fire of modern arms. It is, in fact, the key of their whole system of infantry tactics. They say that in this power of breaking up a battle into a number of partial and local actions lies their real superiority; but even the most enthusiastic admirers of the system admit that under a reverse, and if reserves are not at hand on which to rally, the most dangerous results may arise. But, they say, we take the bad with the good; a large battalion would be annihilated in advancing against an enemy; and we neutralise as much as possible the danger of excessive dispersion by the instruction given to our officers and men.

The French claim here a distinct advantage. They adhere to the battalion as their tactical unit of infantry; they say that if the French battalion is weaker than the Prussian in the proportion of 4 to 5, the number of battalions in an equal number of troops will be as 5 to 4. They say that less numerous than the Prussian, their battalion does not need subdivision into groups, which they hold to be too weak; but that it remains organised and complete throughout an action. Were they to find their battalion too large to be handled in the face of Prussian breech-loaders and rifled guns, against neither of which arms have they as yet fought, they would seek the remedy in the use of divisions, a division consisting of two companies united. But that these divisions cannot for many reasons equal in value the Prussian companies is generally admitted; and we believe the French would be found to adhere to the unity of their battalions, and to leave to the Prussians their own system uncopied. Then the two systems would be brought face to face. Then the advocates of united battalions would bring them against the handy companies of the Prussians; and we might see whether there is most weight in the Prussian objections as to the unwieldiness and heaviness of the French formation, and its certain destruction under fire, or in the French criticisms as to dispersion and want of all cohesion which are so freely lavished on the Prussian company columns.

Both Prussians and French recognise that skirmishers are now elevated from the mere accessory position which they held of old to the dignity of the first place in importance among infantry. They are no longer merely a screen, but a line of attack and defence. Thus the Prussian advanced guard throws out its skirmishers to cover the advance of every company column, for which purpose one-third of each company is employed. But here, again, it is often complained that the Prussian skirmishers lose their own companies when they are driven in, and that hence great confusion arises, and more than one writer, from Prince Frederick Charles to the author of the "Tactical Retrospect," advocates the employment of whole companies as skirmishers, not of fractions of companies as now. The French employ whole companies, detached from battalions, and their latest writers are going further, and asking that instead of these companies being broken up into skirmishers, supports, and reserves, they should all act as skirmishers in line, each man taking independently advantage of cover; and even more than that, others, notably Captain Deschamps of the Algerian tirailleurs, desire that whole battalions should skirmish, and thus whole battalions be left intact.

In leaving the question of the infantry tactics of the two nations, we may add that France has in the Chassepôt an arm which is decidedly superior to the Prussian Zund-nadel-gewehr. It is lighter—its ammunition is lighter. It fatigues the soldier far less; it shoots truer and quicker. But we cannot but remember that the advantage with breech-loaders must be strongly with the side which holds the defensive. To advance against a position held by troops under shelter and armed with breech-loaders is to advance to almost certain destruction. This the Prussians know; and although in the war of 1866 they acted almost invariably on the offensive, it was against an enemy armed only with muzzle-loaders, and they have in more than one writing upheld the doctrine that, in the event of war with France, their best course would be to act on the defensive and wait to be attacked. That this course would chime in with the enthusiasm and *élan* of the French we can believe, but the French tacticians recognise that in such events turning movements must be employed wherever possible. Where a position, however, cannot be turned, where it must be forced, then there comes in the doctrine recognised now, beyond doubt, by both—that doctrine which the "Tactical Retrospect" lays down as an axiom—that "in the next war that side will obtain an unconditional tactical preponderance which best knows how to make use of its artillery."

We have little or no doubt that the French artillery will be found superior to the Prussian. The latter is faulty in its organisation. The French artillery is always on a war footing; the Prussian artillery has a very different effective in peace and in war. In peace the batteries have only four guns, and when they are mobilised they have six. Thus the batteries which enter on a campaign have raw horses for one-third of their guns and carriages, the non-commissioned officers and men have to be re-distributed, and there is not that perfect training and understanding between men and horses, and between officers and men, which exists in French and English batteries, and which is absolutely essential to first-rate service in the field. The author of the "Tactical Retrospect" severely criticises the tactical failure of the Prussian artillery in 1866. It did not, he says, find its proper place in action. It was wasted, and out of the way, while the Austrian guns were doing good service. There was a want of tactical daring among its officers. Infantry columns were launched to the attack unsupported by artillery, and on positions which the artillery had not previously shaken. Doubtless, the lesson will not be without its effect. As regards the actual armament of the rival powers there is but little to choose between them. Prussia, in the midst of abandoning her steel for bronze, will take both into action. Her breech-loaders have almost the same range and projectiles as the French muzzle-loaders; and we may confidently say that, should they come into collision, it is their tactical use that will give one or other the predominance, not their material or nature. In this point we notice a distinct difference between the tactics of the two nations, so far as we can judge. The Prussians, like the Austrians, are inclined to keep their guns far back, and to fire at ranges of from 2000 to 3000 yards over the heads of their advancing columns. Theoretically they thus reap the full advantage of their long range. Out of range of the enemy's infantry their gunners can work coolly and deliberately. But there is not the same confidence given to their own troops which is gained by the cheery sound of big guns blazing away by their side, and the sound of shot whizzing overhead is equally demoralising, whether they come from foe or friend. Besides, the enemy will not turn his artillery fire away from your advancing columns of infantry to turn them on artillery at 2000 yards or more. But if, as the French seem inclined to do, batteries are pushed up with the infantry, or as far on its flank as possible, to within 600 yards or so of the enemy's position, then not only is the advancing column morally encouraged, but it has its labour lessened by the shells of the defenders' artillery being turned away from it to silence the obtrusive guns. Theoretically the Prussians may be right—practically it is an open question whether the doctrine which the French have more than once, as at the Malakoff, and under Baraguey d'Hilliers at Solferino, put into practice is not often the best—to sacrifice your artillery at times in order to save the infantry, on which the issue of the day must really always depend.

In regard to cavalry, the French have apparently abandoned the system of massing vast reserves, and give a regiment to every division, a regiment or two in reserve to every corps, and two brigades or so as a general reserve to the army. They think the opportunities for the action of small bodies of cavalry will be many, for large masses few; yet they attach great importance to the arm, and have done much to train their cavalry for the duties of reconnoissance. They still consider it the eyes and ears of an army. Prussia, has attached to each corps four regiments in reserve, and to each division a regiment. She has augmented the effective of her cavalry since the last war, and she does not lower it to a peace footing as she does her artillery. Hence it is always ready for war. The manœuvres have trained it splendidly, and it should know well how to reap the chances which would be open to it in a campaign.

There is one weapon which France would bring into the field and which Prussia has not—the mitrailleur. Of these she has many batteries, each of eight guns, each gun served by three sous-officiers, chosen from the Horse Artillery of the Imperial Guard; and each gun should throw three hundred shots per minute for five or six consecutive minutes, to considerable ranges, and with accuracy. What would be its tactical value? Would it hamper the action of infantry, or would it be invaluable? Would it be useful to prepare attacks for cavalry on infantry? These problems are amongst the many which this awful war would solve should it break over the head of Europe.—*Standard*, July 14.

"Berkeley, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking Norton's Camomile Pills. I applied to your agent, Mr Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

ESTIMATES OF THE ENGLISH KINGS.

IV.—STEPHEN AND MATILDA.

IF we were seeking for an illustration of that peculiarity in Royalty which sets it apart in the public eye from other conditions of life, and fences it in with something of a feeling of sanctity, we could find none more apt for our purpose than the case of Stephen of Blois, who, with many of the qualities which are especially kingly, and with others to which few kings have attained, never succeeded in impressing the mind of the nation with the stamp of a king. Brave he was, even to rashness; and he was not only a good soldier, but a skilful general. He had the quick military eye, and prompt military decision. His energy was exhaustless. Wherever opposition raised itself, or danger threatened, he flew like the wind, constantly taking his enemies by surprise, disconcerting elaborate combinations and calculations, and crushing half-executed designs. His perseverance was indomitable, and combined with an elastic spirit supported him through every phase of fortune. He was chivalrous to an extent which marked him out most favourably among the feudal warriors of that age. The chroniclers who are most attached to the cause of his rival frankly admit his great generosity to his enemies, and the kindliness of his disposition. He carried this so far as to supply the pecuniary necessities of his young rival, Henry of Anjou, without seeking a single advantage in return, when he appealed to his chivalry, during an unsuccessful invasion of England. To have ceased to oppose him, or to be at his mercy, was with him a sure recommendation to forgiveness, or to humane and noble treatment. He was courteous and affable to all men, even to an excess of condescension. He had a bright spirit, a genial disposition, and a kindly, if not a warm heart. In short, he was a perfect gentleman of the Continental rather than the Anglo-Norman type, with something in him, too (notwithstanding the imputations on his sincerity), which left the conviction of genuine sympathy and real good intentions towards all men. If the fidelity of men could have been secured by an infinite succession of satisfactory personal interviews, he would have retained, as he won for the moment, every heart to his side. If tranquility in a kingdom could have been assured by prompt personal repression of overt acts of rebellion against his executive, Stephen would never have been wanting in this respect. If the example of personal abstinence from tyranny and cruelty could have inspired the Barons of England with some sense of justice and humanity, and the common people with an idea of property and of order, Stephen's character would have been an excellent substitute for an exact execution of the best laws of Edward the Confessor. But it was not so. Stephen approached, at any rate, the ideal of a knight *sans peur et sans reproche*, but the men around him, and the society of which he was the nominal guardian, were very little affected by the fact. He was never felt to be a king, and no effort on his part could make him either feel or act as a king. When he became a prisoner in the hands of his enemies, many lamented his imprisonment and demanded the release of their dear lord; but no one seems to have felt the inadequacy of the proposed exchange for him of Robert, Earl of Gloucester, except Robert himself,—the son of a king, though base-born. With all his high qualities, he had nothing of the "awful majesty of kings;" his influence and authority were alike strictly personal, and he was always thrown back on his own personal resources. He had nothing of the *caste* feeling of Royalty, though his bearing was so naturally courteous that it was *almost* royal. But it was always courtesy to the individual man, not to the member of a class. His social bearing resolved itself into an infinite number of personal relations, within that society of which he was a member, not the external Head; and his energies were dissipated and lost amidst a crowd of separate and special transactions. He tried to know and he tried to govern every individual baron, and he met every revolt and encountered every danger as it arose. But he had no conception of either the general interests or the aggregate prejudices of classes as such, and he neglected the means for securing permanently the one, while he frequently outraged the other. He looked on men as individuals, and not as Barons or Churchmen, and his relations with them had never the weight and authority of imperial State action. He corrected as he best could special evils as they rose, but he made no general provisions which might guard against their recurrence. He had great force of character, but no grasp of mind, and no foresight. He could not generalize, and he spent his life and wore out his body in a fruitless struggle with details. Never under an energetic and well-intentioned prince had the Executive authority been so ignored throughout England, or the overseeing protection of the State been so nearly a dead-letter. Every man fought for his own hand, and the weakest went to the wall. A thousand different centres of authority were set up in the civil life of the country, and in most cases these were but so many impersonations of evil.

The King's name, indeed, was not odious in the eyes of the people, but it was no longer a tower of strength and of protection against oppression. It was even worse, for it was a cover to oppression. Stephen not only relied for his government on his personal relations with men, but he was singularly deficient in knowledge of men and in penetration into character. The very invariableness of his gentle courtesy to all men was perhaps in some measure connected with this, for he had not the depth of character which, as in the instance of Henry I., would enable him to wear a smooth countenance to those whose inherent villany had been revealed to his penetration. Stephen was courteous to all, partly because he trusted all, or, at any rate, could not distrust them at that moment. The charges against him of insincerity and non-fulfilment of his fair promises may really have arisen from mere excess of temporary good feeling, and prodigality of good intentions, which were based on a purely imaginary estimate of the individual, and could never be realised, in the stern necessities of the future. We do not think that any charge of wilful deceit and treachery has been fairly brought home to Stephen. This want of penetration into personal character, however, placed the King at the mercy of every false friend and every designing villain. More than half the advantages he gained by his energy and military skill he lost by listening to unwise or treacherous counsels, and by impolitic leniency. But for this, Bristol, the heart of the revolt, would have soon fallen into his hands, and but for this, Matilda herself would have become his prisoner, and every noble in England have been made to respect and obey him. And this unfortunate choice of advisers, and misplaced confidence in men, did not only affect his own interests and reputation most prejudicially, but also lay at the root of much of the misery of the kingdom. Not merely had the King to incur the burden of odium attaching to the misdeings of his ministers and advisers, but the people themselves were handed over to the irresponsible mercies of the worst and most tyrannical men. We do not believe that Stephen ever wilfully and consciously placed a tyrannical oppressor in power over any part of his dominions; but, his want of insight into character, combined with an easy and careless disposition, injured not only his own interests, but those also of other people. He had continually to conciliate enemies (as he did not choose to crush them), and he forgot, that it is one thing to pardon an offence against oneself, and another to place others at the mercy of the pardoned offender. So, without intending it, and through sheer careless kindliness to individuals, he unwittingly handed over half his subjects to a doom of intolerable oppression.

That, under all these drawbacks, Stephen should have been, as he certainly was, a popular king, is a striking testimony to his personal character. The people at large had, as we have seen, heavy complaints which they might justly urge against his thoughtless neglect of their interests. The Barons, if they profited frequently by his weakness, had, along with the people, a common cause of complaint against him in the foreign mercenaries (chiefly Flemings) on whom he lavished the gold accumulations of Henry I., and whose services he thought preferable to those of his Anglo-Norman vassals. These men, though not more covetous and rapacious than other adventurers, had no time given them, owing to the nearly incessant demand on their services in the field, to acquire the character of settled inhabitants of the country, and the unmixed feeling which they thus inspired of a merely mercenary army without bonds of sympathy with the soil and the native population, made them hateful to all classes of Englishmen. The Church, towards which the King had no special antipathy, like his predecessor Rufus, felt itself outraged in the persons of its leading ecclesiastics, whom the King treated as if they were mere laymen, and on whom he was sometimes (for him) unusually severe, because they offered to him a corporate instead of an individual resistance. He could not understand caste obstinacy and disobedience, and when brought face to face with it he lost his usual kindly forbearance exactly where, for his own interests, it was most needed. Yet, with all these grievances against him, there was a general disposition in all classes to like and to sympathize with him. When he was in captivity, the cry for his release arose alike from layman and cleric, from high and low, from friends and opponents, and her obstinacy on this point diverted more than any other the hearts of the nation from Matilda. The Londoners, who, protected by customs and officers of their own, and living more closely in his immediate presence, had no cause to dread the great nobles, and saw little but the favourable side of the King's character, were devoted to him, and contributed largely to his money-bags and his militia; while the men of Kent, also more protected against feudal usurpation than other parts of England, rallied round his wife when all England besides had apparently forsaken him. A sovereign who could enlist such sympathies on his side could not have been a bad man, or an entirely weak man. He was a kind but not infatuated father, and a faithful husband to one of the noblest women of the age. But he was no King; he was only the First and the Best of the Barons.

For estimating the character of his rival, Matilda, or, as she is better known, "the Empress Maud," we have far fewer materials, and our conclusions must therefore be much less positive, and may be, to some extent, unjust. Most of her life was passed out of England, and English chroniclers seem to have interested themselves wonderfully little in the peculiarities of her character. By birth half-Norman, half-Saxon, she seems to have combined the hard and proud character of the one with the stubborn obstinacy of the other. She had undaunted courage, and a masculine spirit of enterprise, with a masculine sternness of mind. Whatever there may have been in her of the gentle and the womanly seems to have been suppressed by the circumstances of her early life. Betrothed in her eighth year, and sent to be educated in Germany, where she became the wife of an Emperor when she had scarcely passed her twelfth birthday, she naturally grew up in the ideas of the land of her husband, and in all the stiff restraints of an Imperial position. We know that the impression which she left behind her in her Imperial home was not an unfavourable one, and that nobles of Lorraine and Lombardy (the seat of her Imperial dower-lands) followed her on her return to the Court of her father, claiming her back as their chosen ruler. We can well conceive that her stately, haughty bearing, and her proud self-dependence would suit well the headship of that elaborate hierarchy of dignities which called itself the successor of the Empire of the West. But it was a difficult thing for one who had sat by the side of the successor of Charlemagne, first to sink into a little Countess of Anjou, and then to drive a disadvantageous bargain for her father's crown with a rebellious and lawless nobility. If the pride of the Empress Dowager and of the woman were severely wounded by the forced marriage with a petty count and a clever, precocious stripling, with a will of his own, quite as much must the haughty spirit of the daughter of Henry and the grand-daughter of the Conqueror have chafed under the necessity of perpetual conciliation and concession towards the Barons of her own party in England. That she was a woman of some power of mind we might gather, if only from the influence which she is stated to have exercised over her father's counsels on an important point, such as the choice of the noble gaoler for Duke Robert. But she came to England with Imperial ideas and a wounded spirit, and both alike disabled her from ruling this country. She looked down with indifferent contempt on all ranks of society alike. If Stephen was merely one unit in the social mass, she was so removed from it that she scarcely recognized its existence. The Londoners complained bitterly of her insolent treatment of their great citizens when they besought her to lighten her heavy demands on their purses. But they had no reason to complain of being worse handled than others. She treated the Barons who, abandoning Stephen's cause sought her favour, with the ill-concealed scorn fitting for renegades, but most impolitic in one who benefited by their recreancy. She seemed to ignore the influence and counsels even of her half-brother Robert of Gloucester, to whom she was chiefly indebted for her Crown; while the proud, intriguing Bishop of Winchester retreated to his diocese, feeling himself for the first time in his career counted as of no weight. Even if she had been fore-warned of her approaching downfall, the probability is that she would have preferred a brief reign of independent royalty to long years as a puppet sovereign. She had but one rule with friend and foe,—she kept them all at a distance. With an undisputed title to the position she held, she might have been tolerated and respected;—as a competitor for the Crown, she merely alienated everybody, and when her son was recognized by the King of France as Duke of Normandy, and again by the united English factions, as the adopted son and successor of Stephen, her own prior claims were passed over, and were virtually negatived. The very reverse of her rival, she lost all by being a King over-much, and nothing but a King.—*Spectator.*

THE EDUCATION OF LAWYERS.

(*Saturday Review*, July 9.)

THE meeting of the Legal Education Association which took place on Wednesday in the Hall of Lincoln's Inn is likely to mark an epoch in the history of English jurisprudence. Our lawyers have of late become the subject of an increasingly hostile criticism. The Bar in particular is attacked upon several sides at once. Out-and-out free-traders denounce it as a monopoly; sticklers for the rigour of its etiquette complain that its discipline is laxly administered by the Benchers of the four Inns, and by after-dinner tribunals on circuit; the attorneys fret at the impassable line which divides them from the "higher branch" of the profession; while barristers themselves are not altogether satisfied with a dignified seclusion which to many of them means unfee'd inaction. Upon several of these questions there exists the widest difference of opinion. In one respect, however, the present organization of the profession is admitted with tolerable unanimity to be indefensible. It is just possible for a man who has no knowledge of law to obtain the degree of barrister, the possessors of which are alone qualified to plead in the superior Courts, or to fill judicial posts of importance, either at home or in the colonies. There are certain stock arguments in favour of the system, but these *ex post facto* reasons for an accidental result of historical causes are now seldom seriously stated, and are not worth a formal refutation. Untested admission to the profession has indeed been reduced within very narrow limits, and a wholly unlearned barrister is becoming rarer every day, though he may still be encountered. For his existence the Inns of Court are to blame. These four ancient and wealthy bodies are entrusted with the responsibility of admitting candidates to the profession of advocacy. Each Inn is perfectly independent of the rest; each has its own hall, library, chapel, gardens, and sets of chambers; each is governed by a self-electing body of "Benchers." These four independent societies have, however, of late agreed to be guided, in many respects, by regulations which were drawn up by a joint committee; and they have appointed a joint Council of Education. The qualification for admission to the Bar has always been considered to be partly of a social, partly of an intellectual, character. The social preparation and superintendence of a barrister remains still with the particular Inn of which he becomes a member. There he dines with his fellow-students, and in this and other ways is supposed to imbibe that *espirit de corps* which is so conspicuous in the profession, and there he will have to answer before the tribunal of the Benchers for any breach of etiquette of which he may subsequently be guilty; but his intellectual training has passed into the hands of the Council of Education, which we have already mentioned.

About the manner in which the social training and superintendence is carried on by the Inns, we have nothing to say upon the present occasion, but shall confine ourselves to the intellectual training which, as we have seen, is controlled by a body which is exterior to the Inns, though composed of delegates elected by them. This training comprises a slight literary examination, which must be passed, before entering an Inn, by all persons who are not graduates of a University; courses of lectures and private classes, by Readers upon various branches of law; voluntary examinations from time to time, success in which is rewarded by prizes and exhibitions; and a final examination, in which honours are given, and which must be passed by every one, *unless* he has either attended courses of lectures, or studied in the chambers of a practising barrister for a year.

If the final examination were made the only portal to the profession, the arrangements which we have sketched would leave little to be desired in principle; and it may be assumed that the alternatives of what may be mere bodily presence during the delivery of certain courses of lectures, or what may be an infrequent though costly series of visits to private chambers, are but the last traces of an obsolete system destined, in any case, soon to disappear. It has been evident for some time that if the Bar is to maintain its monopoly of advocacy, if it is even to share with the attorneys in a monopoly of the conduct of legal business, the degree of barrister must signify something more than that the recipient is a person of education and honour, who has been imbued, more or less, with the traditions and usages of a distinguished profession, and who has probably also a fair knowledge of law. It should imply that he has undergone, and profited by, a complete course of study, both in jurisprudence generally and in the laws of his own country in particular, followed by some practical experience as a pupil of working members of the profession. It may of course be urged that the imposition of so severe a test would have kept from the Bar many men who have risen at it to great eminence. But this is an argument for perfect freetrade in advocacy. If any monopoly is to be granted, it must have its *raison d'etre*; and what better claim can any class of men make out to a monopoly of the conduct of the most important legal business than that they are all tested and certified to possess a thorough knowledge of law? A strict educational test might deprive the profession now and then of some one who might have developed a flow of rhetoric well suited to the Middlesex Sessions, or even to the higher sphere of a breach-of-promise case at *nisi prius*; but it would guarantee us a steady succession of men possessed at once of a wide grasp of the general principles of their science, and of the power of logically applying them to the ever varying details of practice. Of such men we are in grievous need. We are at length about to attempt to reduce to coherence and manageable size the cumbrous records in which our laws have now to be hunted for, and there is a cry that we have no jurists competent to the task. We are seriously debating the possibility of making one system out of the two systems, called Law and Equity, under which we have lived so long; but we know that the greatest difficulty in the way of the change will be to find men capable of seeing clearly the relations of the two systems to one another. Given that we want a scientifically trained set of lawyers, how are they to be trained? We have already mentioned the attempts which have been made for the education of barristers by the Council of Education appointed by the four Inns. The education of attorneys has been more thoroughly, if less ambitiously, provided for by the Incorporated Law Society, to which has been confided the training and testing of that branch of the profession. Courses of lectures upon various branches of the law are also given in University College and in King's College, and law degrees, after very stringent examination, are conferred by the University of London. A vast amount of legal education is thus going on in London, though it is most imperfectly organized, and has sprung up almost by accident. The demand for such education is at least equal to the supply. Not only students for the Bar and articled clerks of solicitors, but candidates and successful competitors for the Indian Civil Service, and men preparing for Parliamentary life and the magistracy, are anxious for guidance in a most difficult science. There is no doubt that, if a great Law Professor were to arise now, he would be listened to by crowds.

The elements of a great Law School are all in existence, waiting only some creative touch to crystallize into shape. Nor need this consummation be delayed till questions as to the administration of the Inns as social colleges and boards of discipline, as to the relation of barristers and attorneys, or even as to the existence of a legal profession at all, have been argued and settled. The necessity for legal education is independent of all these, and can no longer be disregarded. For something like forty years a desultory discussion of the subject has been carried on; a Royal Commission and a Parliamentary Committee have reported upon it; tentative efforts to solve its difficulties have been made by the Inns of Court; a greater acquaintance with what is going on upon the Continent has made us more and more ashamed of our own deficiencies; and at length a new Association has been formed in order to bring about the establishment of a "Law University." Sir Roundell Palmer in the lucid and conciliatory speech which he delivered at Lincoln's Inn as President of the Association, was careful to define precisely the object at which it aims. Although the new institution is designed for the education of attorneys as well as barristers, its promoters give no sanction to an amalgamation of the two branches of the profession. The University is, moreover, to confine itself to teaching law, and testing the knowledge of it, without making any claim to confer directly the right to practise in the Courts. With a programme which so exactly falls in with the well-considered wishes of the great bulk of both branches of the profession, while it carefully avoids raising collateral questions which are not ripe for decision, we cannot doubt that the Association will accomplish what it proposes, and will sooner or later receive the hearty co-operation of all the Inns of Court. If a verbal criticism may be pardoned upon a scheme for the success of which we are most anxious, we would submit that the designation proposed for the new institution is scarcely the most appropriate that could have been chosen. A University, in classical Latin, had much the same meaning as a college, and the term might in this sense be applied to a legal or to any other corporate body; but a University, in the sense which has come down to us from the later middle ages and is still current, is a school in which are taught all or most of the higher branches of liberal knowledge. Within a University, the studies of theology, of medicine, of law, and so forth, are respectively carried on in so many separate *Faculties*. Under the modern University system of France, detached Faculties are planted singly, or in groups of two or three, where they are most wanted. The proper title, therefore, for the Law School of London would be the Faculty of Law of London. Whether the Medical Schools of the metropolis should hereafter be similarly consolidated into a Faculty, and whether both Faculties should ultimately have any relation to a reorganized University of London, are of course, for the present, merely speculative questions.

Into this great Faculty might be merged all the teaching, examination, and granting of degrees in law which is at present carried on, with much waste of power, by all the bodies which we have before mentioned. It would be for the Inns of Court to determine what degree must be obtained in this Faculty as one of the conditions precedent to receiving the diploma of barrister-at-law; and it would be for the Law Association, in like manner, to decide what degree must be gained by articled clerks before they should be capable of admission as solicitors. The Faculty of Law, for the constitution and government of which provision would have to be made by Act of Parliament, would have at its disposal a very large staff of Professors and Readers, and would be thus able to map out the whole field of law, and perhaps some of its cognate topics, and to teach it systematically, with reference not only to the principles of jurisprudence, but also to the practical needs of its various classes of students. No one should be allowed to take, at any rate, the higher degree in the Faculty, who has not taken a degree in arts in some British University. This testimonial to the possession of some amount of general culture is now so much more readily obtainable than formerly that it might well be insisted upon.

Not the least gain to be derived from the creation of a Faculty of Law would be that it would open up a career for men who were ready to devote themselves to a scientific study of jurisprudence. Such a step has hitherto been prohibited on pain of starvation, but it would be easy enough to assign such stipends to the principal professorships as would attract to them men of real eminence. We might then hope to see them attain a position analogous to that which they occupy in Germany. A seat in the Privy Council might occasionally reward the studies of great jurists, and place their knowledge more immediately at the service of the sovereign. The Professors of Diplomacy would be the natural advisers of the Foreign Office, and upon any great scheme of legal reform the criticism of the Faculty would doubtless carry due weight. The Law Faculties of Oxford and Cambridge have lately shown such remarkable signs of renewed vitality that they cannot be neglected in any discussion upon legal education. It would probably be expedient to arrange that attendance on lectures, and passing examinations, in either of those Universities should be accepted as equivalent to a corresponding progress in the Faculty of London.

MR. GRANT DUFF ON INDIAN OFFICERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "STANDARD."

SIR,—As an old officer of the Bengal army I desire to protest in the strongest terms consistent with discipline against the language used by Mr. Grant Duff in the recent debate on the grievances of the Indian officers. He had the hardihood to imply that the mutiny of 1857 was in some measure attributable to the Bengal officers, well knowing that in no way, direct or indirect, do they deserve censure—that the mutiny was the result of very different causes, over which they had no control, and for which they were in no way responsible.

His attempt to mislead members of the House who had imperfectly studied the subject to prejudge our case and to substitute assertion for argument reminds one of the disregard for truth invariably evinced by Sir Charles Wood in the discussion of Indian affairs. He says that he fully absolves many of the officers from blame—a righteous judge! a very righteous judge!!—that all alike were admitted to the liberality of the same parliamentary guarantee, which has been violated and is being violated every day; that Government had refunded all the net subscriptions paid by officers; which is not the case, for the bonus-compensation committee refuse to entertain any claim preferred by regimental lieutenant colonels. The assurance of Mr. Grant Duff culminates when he employs the *ad misericordiam* argument, and speaks of the unhappy Indian tax-payer being "a nice round sum out of pocket" to satisfy these Indian officers.

Our claims are light as thistle down in the balance weighed against the ruinous expenditure, incurred by the ignorance, apathy, and mismanagement of the Government of India. The blunders in the department of Public Works in a single year cost more than would purchase out all the unemployed officers in India.

Mr. Duff is silent on these abuses, and exhausts his venom in calumniating a body of gentlemen whose services and unmerited misfortunes entitle them to courtesy and a patient hearing.

I trust that the committee which is about to inquire into our grievances will receive with extreme caution the statements made by the Under Secretary for India.

AN OLD BENGAL OFFICER.

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for Children cutting their teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

ROBERT GREY & Co., SHIP-BUILDERS and OWNERS of the PATENT SLIP and DRY DOCK, MOULMEIN, BRITISH BURMAH.—The SLIP is one of the largest size. Ships and Steamers up to 1,200 tons burthen can be thoroughly repaired and examined on it.

The Dry Dock is capable of taking in Steamers of 300 feet in length. Repairs of all descriptions to both iron and wooden ships made under European superintendence by experienced workmen.

Charges made on the Calcutta scale for work and material, except Teakwood, which we supply at 25 per cent. below Calcutta rates. ROBERT GREY & Co.

September, 1869.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL ROUTE.

VIA BRINDISI to England and the Continent of Europe, in connection at Suez with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL CO.'S STEAMERS.

Time saved over other routes about 48 hours.

Sea passage from Alexandria 74 hours, weather permitting.

Entire journey from Alexandria to London 140 hours.

Fares:—Alexandria to Paris, 1st cl. £16 3s. 1d.; 2nd cl. £11 19s. 4d. To London, 1st cl. £19 0s. 4d.; 2nd cl. £13 9s. 4d.

On arrival of the weekly fast steamer from Alexandria, carrying the SUPPLEMENTARY INDIAN MAIL, an express train is run from Brindisi by the SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais, and Dover.

The GREAT EAST INDIA HOTEL at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S Agents in London—Lebeau & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E. C.

April 1870.

D. NICHOLSON and COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS,
50, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London,

Invite the attention of Officers of the Military and Civil Service and of Families proceeding to or residing in India and China, to the fact that they have had twenty-five years' experience as SHIPPERS of GOODS to those Markets, and that they undertake the execution of Indents and Outfitting Orders on the closest wholesale terms.

N.B.—A Price List of 72 pages (sent post free), containing full particulars of every description of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Calicoes, Prints, Ladies' Underclothing, Baby Linen, Mantles, Shawls, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Linens, Blankets, Carpets, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Lace, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c., &c., and every particular necessary for ordering Goods from D. N. and Co.'s London Warehouse.

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Sole Agents for the Wanzer and the Britannia Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce Disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price List can be had of Messrs. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay; and Messrs. BALMER, LAURIE & Co., Calcutta.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51, & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Great saving of Freight via Suez Canal.

EUROPEANS IN INDIA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The leading professional men of England recommend the following popular preparations of SAVORY & MOORE, who obtained the Silver Medal at the late Paris Exhibition.

FOR BREAKFAST AND LUNCH.—"PANCREATIC COCOA."—Nutritious, palatable, and indispensable to all suffering from Indigestion, Debility and Pulmonary complaints. Sold in tins of 1 lb. and upwards.

DIGESTION is restored and perfected by the use of "Pancreatine." This valuable natural product properly assimilates every kind of food and precludes nausea. Sold in Bottles as Wine and in powder.

WASTING DISEASES.—Immediate relief and permanent benefit is obtained by using "Pancreatic Emulsion." It is agreeable to the taste, and assimilates all fatty substances, Cod Liver Oil, &c. Sold in Bottles.

CONSUMPTION.—In all cases where Cod Liver Oil is taken the "Pancreatic Emulsion" increases appetite, nutrition, and materially helps the system. Sold in Bottles.

ASTHMA, &c.—In diseases of the throat and respiratory organs the use of "Datura Tatula" gives instant relief, and its good results are confirmed by the personal experience of most eminent Physicians. Sold as Cigars, Cigarettes, Pastiles for inhalation, &c.

DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA, &c.—Jeremie's celebrated Sedative and Antispasmodic has never been known to fail in the most desperate cases of Cholera. Sold in Bottles.

FOOD FOR INFANTS.—The Royal Nurseries are supplied with the food prepared by Savory & Moore. It has received the marked approval of eminent medical men for its nutritive and digestive qualities. Sold in tins ready for use.

SAVORY & MOORE,
Chemists to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Emperor Napoleon III., the King of the Belgians, &c.,
143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,
See Trade Mark on every Bottle and Tin.

Sold by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 19, MEADOW STREET.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
By Order of the Committee of Adjustment.

Rustomjee Pestonjee will sell by public auction, on Monday, the 15th instant, at his rooms in Meadow Street, the property of the late Surgeon Major W. Peach, M. D. Indian Medical Establishment, deceased, consisting of 2 valuable gold hunting watches, a gold watch chain with charm, seal and key, a silver hunting watch, gold rings, studs, spectacle, and breast-pin, gold and silver pencil cases, silver lancet case with lancets, a set of very handsome tumbler and wine glass covers in a case, silver muffineers, plated spoons and forks, a double-barrel gun, a single barrel rifle, revolvers, large and small spy magnifying and opera glasses, hooka and smoking pipes, surgical instruments, a medicine chest, a magic lantern in case with slides complete, cornopians, clarionet and violins, a leather dressing case, a bycicle, valuable medical and other books, military uniforms, wearing apparel, and great variety of sundries.

ALSO,

On the same day, the effects of the late Ensign Martyn, attached to H M.'s 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I., consisting of a few Hindoostanee books, wearing apparel, uniforms and sundries.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 9th August 1870.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTIES at MAHIM and KALBADAVIE ROAD.—On WEDNESDAY the 17th, and THURSDAY the 18th August, at 4 P.M., Messrs HEERALALL and Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage dated 3rd day of November 1866, by order of the mortgagee, SHAH BALGOVUNDASS HURGOVUNDASS, on account and risk of the mortgagor, RAMCHUNDER LUXUMON JOSEY BABRAY.

On WEDNESDAY the 17th, on the premises.—LOT 1.

All the right, title and interest of the mortgagor, in all that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax LAND or GROUND, with the two dwelling-houses and one chawl or range of buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being outside the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the east side of Kalbadavie Road, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Pension and Tax under No. 640, assessed under Nos. 51 and 52, containing by admeasurement 7251/3 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by Kalbadavie Road, on or towards the west by the property of Thucker Pemjee Jeevun, on or towards the north by the the property belonging to the estate of the late Venayeck Purusram Bawoolker, deceased, on or towards the south by the property of Thucker Pemjee Jeevun.

On THURSDAY the 18th August, at 4 P.M., at 9 Hummum Street, Fort.—LOT 2.

All that right, title and interest of the mortgagor, in all that piece or parcel of FORAS FREEHOLD SALT BATTY GROUND, situate, lying and being near the Hunsalee Tank, fronting on the east side thereof, in the sub-district of Mahim, assessed by the Collector of Foras Freehold Salt Batty Ground for quit and ground rent under No. 62, containing by admeasurement 14,165 6/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by the line of railroad of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, on or towards the west by the batty fields of the estate of the late Bhawoo Dwarkajee, on or towards the north by the batty field of Wassodew Viaram, and on or towards the south by the batty fields of Dadabhoy Dossabhoy.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, 9 Hummum Street, Fort. HEERALALL & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY, SILVER-WARE, &c.

On Friday, the 12th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their rooms, by order of the Executors of an Estate, the following valuable jewellery, &c., the same comprising gold valas, pearl ear-rings, gold snuff box, a pearl enamelled do., gold goongrys, do. valas, pearl and gold bangles, pearl nose-ring, pearl and diamond necklaces, gold buttons, silver spoons and forks, golabdan, &c.

(Without Reserve.)

AUCTION SALE of FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

To-morrow Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their rooms, on account of the concerned, an invoice of 17 packages woollens, consisting of super black union cloth, super Melton, blue navy cloth, super hair list, Saxony flannel, woven fancy shirtings, scarlet saved stripes list cloth.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at BAZAAR GATE ROAD, FORT.

On Thursday, the 11th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, on the premises, by order of the Executors and Executrix of the late Dadabhoy Manockjee Vacha, deceased, the following landed property:—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the messuage or range of buildings and tenements, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Bazaar Gate Road, within the Fort of Bombay, situated in the registration subdistrict of Fort and Colaba; and assessed in the books of Assessment of the Municipality of Bombay under No. 193, and ground and quit rent No. 644, which said piece or parcel of ground admeasures six hundred and sixty-four square yards, be the same little more or less, and is bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by the property of Jewraz Balloo, on or towards the west by the public road, commonly called Bazaar Gate Road, on or towards the north by the house of the heirs of the late Moosa Mapla, deceased, and on or towards the south by the house of Doctor Silva, and which said premises were and are now occupied by tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the rooms of the undersigned, where a plan of the property can be seen.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th August 1870.

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